" Not a cloud did arise to darken her skies Nor to hide for a moment the Lord from

out the time she found this great blessing, being united with us in Christian d with us in church fellowship, and adorned ssion by a holy walk and pious conversation. H ickness continued eight weeks, and she was mo conqueror through Him that had loved her conqueror through 11111 that had loved her as ned her in his blood. When I visited her is hess, all was heaven and peace within, and he e could use her faltering tongue she sweetly When her speech failed, which was h time before she expired, she was reque ister, if she was still happy, to raise her ha instantly lifted her trembling arm, almost pal eath, in token of victory. Thus expired our wrister in Christ, Sept. 3d, in sure and certain h glorious immortality. Her funeral was after he 5th. The presence of God filled the house

LEWIS BATES Tellfleet, April, 1827.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. MRS. SARAH WHITNEY.

Died, in Augusta, Me. March 22d, Mrs. SAR ITNEY, wife of Mr. Nathan Whitney, in the 5 r of her age. For more than thirty years she ne a public testimony in favor of the religion of J Christ. Sister Whitney was naturally of a please position, affable in her manners, and, in early nifested strong attachments to the people of 6 ugh she did not make a profession of religion to 22d year of her age. At this time she reside on, and was made one of the subjects of an extent e revival which prevailed in that place.

Her experience was not like the "morning cloud as the "early dew," but her goings forthwe pared as the morning, and her path has been " shining more and more unto the per Not being governed by mere frames and fe in religion, but serving God from a fixed pri she was not subject to those frequent changes t aracterize many professed Christians. As a prin d useful. Never did she appear more in her ent than when extending the hand of charity to stressed, or administering to the wants of 2 In her, the poor found a constant fr atchmen. e young Christian, a mother in Israel; religion nament, and the world, a bright example.

Her last sickness was short and painful; yet she red as a Christian, looking, not at the things to seen, but at the things which are not seen. rvals, she manifested symptoms of delirium, but ien, her mind dwelt on things sacred and div then capable of expressing her feelings, she sted entire resignation to the will of God. The ng before her departure, a religious meeting wa nded in the house. She was very anxious to door of her apartment open, that she might ore join in devotional exercise with her bre ut her weakness was such that it was thought In the morning, while joining with the fa his presence; the place seemed none other e house of God, and the very gate of beaven. diowing evening she took her departure in peace ig behind an affectionate husband, ten children imerous circle of friends to moura their lo he 24th ult, her funeral was attenda audience, and a discourse delivered on the co from Rev. xiv. 13, "Blessed are the dead that

" Happy soul, thy days are ended-Go, by angel guard's attended, To the sight of Jesus, go." Augusta, April 17, 1827.

the Lord," &c. by the author of these remarks.

THE GATHERER.

A Christian is one who is snatched as a bran he burning; the flames of hell are quenched Redeemer's blood, he is grafted into the living because it lives, he lives also; and deriving nion, strength, and nourishment continually comes a fruitful bough by the wells of salvation branches, thick with rich clusters of good fruit over and adorn the walls of God's house.

Curious Historical Fact .- During the tro the reign of Charles 1st, a country girl came don, in search of a place as a servant maid; succeeding, she hired herself to carry out hee brew-house, and was one of those called tub-The brewer observing a good-looking girl in occupation, took her into his family as a servant after a short time, married her; but he died w she was a very young woman, and left her the his fortune. The business of the brewery w ned; and to the young woman was recomme Hyde, as a skilful lawyer, to arrange her husband fairs—Hyde, who was afterwards the great Ea Clarendon, finding the widow's fortune very col able, married her -of this marriage there was er issue than a daughter; who was afterwards the of James 2d, and mother of Mary and Anne, 9 of England.

ECCLESIASTICAL BODIES.

"The stated meetings of ecclesiastical bodies to be more strictly religious. Meetings of our se of our Presbyteries, of our Synods, and even general Assembly, are mere meetings of business is too often done in the spirit of the Our pious people are uninterested, or grieved the ambitious and litigious spirit which too offe vails. Were He, in whose name we act, to again, and appear in person, and witness our ings, could we expect His approbation? time spent in prayer and other religious exerc business would be as soon done, and betterd we should return with a 'conscience more's fence toward God and toward man. "-Philas

FROM PHILLIS WHEATLY'S FOEMS. Twas mercy brought me from my pagan land, Taught my benighted soul to understand,

That there's a God; and there's a Saviour too, Once I redemption neither sought nor knew.

" Some view our sable race with scornful eye, Their color is a diabolic die;

Remember Christians! negroes black as Cain, May be refined, and join the angelic train."

Ben On W



HRALD.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS. FOR ZION'S HERALD.

ON FORTITUDE .- No. 3.

To him that overcometh, will I grant to sit with me on my throne."

worthy of that future reward which is only to be obtained by " patient endurance." A just estimate of the good and evil of life and the value of life itseif, is of great importance in acquiring habits of constancy and they overrate the advantages of fortune-superiority of rank-the glitter of gold-and apparent ease and safethem with the fondest attachment, unwilling to forfeit any hope of present or future advancement -- or to inour discredit with the world, or to be lowered one step from the eminence on which they now stand-or the station they may possess. In this situation how many weights hang upon the mind, depressing its courage, and urging it, on many occasions, to bend to servile and dishonorable compliances. But let me ask, what true fortitude does that man possess-what worthy, generous, or godlike purpose can be form, who onsiders loss of rank, or fortune, to be the chief evils of life or the heaviest afflictions man is called to suffer Poise these in the scale of true honor, conscious vir tue, the esteem of the truly pious-and the favor of your Father in heaven; with peace and serenity of nd, and a hope of everlasting life and eternal happiness beyond the grave, and then let me ask, whether those minor dreaded evils are of sufficient weight to counterbalance the latter, or to intimidate you from pursuing the path of duty? If you would form a true estimate of human life and human things, you must ook beyond external appearances; and never suffe courself to be imposed upon by the gilded varo is b which oals upon the surface of the world, merely to dazzle the inconsiderate and vulgar. Look abroad into the world, and reflect how many are contented and happy without those advantages of fortune, on which too many set so high a value. Would you be likely to be happ with them-if, in exchange, you forfeit all that is truly estimable in the world?

But let us carry the case still farther, and consider t in its darkest point of view. Suppose not merely our fortune, but your safety to be en langered-and our life exposed, by adhering to conscience, and re-And where luty calls would you exse yourself to no danger? How long, at the extent, an that life be prolonged, which you are so anxious preserve? But a few years -and even these may be ull of wo. He who fears to risk death, when concience requires him to face it, surely displays not the full character of a Christian. The sentiment of Paul, in times of old, is, "I count not my life dear unto myself, so that I may finish my course with joy." To this "finishing his course," and to his "latter end," every man, and especially every Christian, should direct his eve; and appreciate life according to the value it will be Here shines forth the real character, and the ersecution and distress were in view before Hear now the language of this same great man, when his last sufferings approached—"I am now ready o be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. have fought the good fight. I have finished my arse. I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is aid up for me a crown of righteousness."

Animated by considerations like these, we should ourish that fortitude of mind so essential to the Chrisian character. Let no danger deter us from doing what is right; but through honor and dishonor, through good report and evil report, let us hold fast our integrity—and preserve fidelity to our God and Saviour.—And though an host should encamp against us, let us not fear to discharge our duty—for our Heavenly Fether will resist us in the hour of triple and to him. father will assist us in the hour of trial; and to him that overcometh, will he give eternal rewards.

Scituate, May 22, 1827.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

A LAYMAN.

GOD'S WORD TO BE OBEYED RATHER THAN IMPRES-SIONS. As some of the most weighty truths will sometimes we greater influence on the heart when conveyed in he form of allegory, than when presented in their simwhen truth occasionally appears in this shape, that the

A certain child lost his father. He believed he had parent somewhere, but could not tell where or how that to some abler pen. find him. The father, having a perfect knowledge

In this communication, the father presents a number of encouraging proposals to his lost son. He bequesthe conditions, kindly placed within his power, and which, when performed, are to be considered attestations of affectionate submission to his father.

Is it not reasonable to suppose, that this son would be transported on receiving such information from his father? And being satisfied, by various and abundant evidence, that this communication is no forgery, but a far better felt than described? Impressions were genuine production of his father's, he would, doubtless, forced on my mind that the Lord in his goodness had give full credit to its important contents. If some things appeared too great to be true, and others too with strong impressions on my mind that I ought to hard to be performed, yet, believing it to be the will rs, and the and testament of his father, his doubts would be solved, and he would be determined to visit, obey, and please With these evidences before him, you would hardly calculate to hear him say, "If I were satisfied it is the will of my father, I should do what he requires, I would certainly comply;" for the proofs atten his father's communication, put the thing beyond reasonable doubt. Much less do you suspect he will say, "If I were satisfied it is my duty to attend to these requirements, I would certainly perform them;" for he does not hesitate, that it is his duty to obey his father. Possessing every reasonable testimony, that this is the will of his father communicated to him; would it not be singular indeed, should be desire some remarkable impression to satisfy him on this point? This would be to doubt the genuineness of the communication, with the strongest evidences of its authenticity before his The world is a scene of discipline and suffering, and eyes. And should be even request his father, in some he who fears to meet its duties and its dangers, is un- other way, to afford him more convincing proof, that it is his duty to perform those requirements, he would he no more satisfied than before. For should the father so far gratify his incredulous son, as to make a communication in a different form, still there must be subfortitude. It is generally the case with manking that stantially the same hand-writing, style, and signature; for should these be lacking, the communication would be less satisfactory than the former. The comty of others. Misguided by false opinions, they often cation being thus doubted, or rejected, though attendbehold these things as their ultimate good; cling to ed with overwhelming proof of its genuineness, it is morally certain that no after testimony in an would be likely to produce conviction, or yield satisfaction to the mind. "If we hear not Muses and the prophets, neither should we be persuaded though one rose from the dead.

Suppose ail the circumstances be known world; should the son decline complying with his father's injunction, would there not be reason to suspect, either that he was a disobedient child, or that the father was not worthy of his regard? And how would the son be likely to fare, in case he should persist in neglecting his father's request? It would be natural to suppose that, after a few efforts on the father's part, to induce a compliance in the son, finding that nothing can prevail on him, he would decline any farther correspondence; and the consequence would be, the sor must be miscrable through his own neglect.

How easy and natural are the foregoing remarks when applied to our spiritual concerns! We are lost creatures. Nor is it in the province of unassisted reason to conduct us back to God. Having a perfect knowledge of our condition and circumstances, God has condescended to make a revelation of his will to man, bearing every desirable proof of its divinity; so that we are satisfied it is no human fabrication. In this revelation he wills us a glorious inheritance, to be enjoyed on certain conditions which he has clearly Among other duties, he has enjoined on all who believe, to be baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus, which is as clearly stated as any other duty. And yet, regardless of this, there are those who say, " If I had an impression, that it is my duty to be baptized, I would no longer neglect it." And why may not an open sinner say, "If I had an impression, it is my duty to repent, I would?" The duty is as clear in one case as the other. Not to attend to this part of our Father's injunction, is to express a doubt respecting the divine authenticity of God's word, or betrays a disposition to select those portions which best comport with our present views and feelings, while we discard the rest. And what is this, but to be governed by the Lord's rule so far as suits our convenience, and no farther? But the way to secure enjoyment of mind on right to feel. After God has clearly stated the duty of eveeriod in the life of man, which brings all things to the pressions more precisely to determine the point. The Bible should be regarded as a rule paramount to any me estimate of human happiness is fairly formed. In other, in every thing which respects our duty to God, former number I alluded to the magnanimity of our neighbor, and ourselves. To neglect the ordinanand behavior exhibited by the apostle Paul, ces of God, is not only disobeying our Redeemer, but setting a bad example to others, and making an erro neous impression on their minds. What inference will they be likely to draw from such neglect? Will they not say, "It is unnecessary to make a public profession of faith in Christ; the ordinances are nothing: we can be good Christians without being in church fellowship. May no child of God, by neglect of duty, much less by unchristian conduct, turn any out of the way of life.

A FRIEND TO GOSPEL ORDER

FOR ZION'S HERALD. SANCTIFICATION.

I have often felt an impulse of duty on my mind to take known to my brethren in the Lord the goodness of God to me through the same medium as He has in his allwise providence seen fit to bless greatly to the sanctification of my soul. At the time I subscribed for Zion's Herald I was totally ignorant of the doctrine were published soon after excited my attention, and I drew the rational conclusion that if it was the privilege of one, it was equally so of all. I came to a resolution, with the help of God, to seek the same. In secret prayer and family devotion, even when asking a blessing at the table, I made it a rule to ask for the praying and searching the scriptures (except so far as ple and unadorned state, it will be a sufficient apology, sanctification of my soul. Thanks be to God, in a short time my prayer was answered, and glory be writer adopted what he conceived to be the best mode given to his holy name, I found the blessing greater than I ever anticipated. If I felt competent I would here relate many of its advantages, but must leave

The mode that the Lord in his goodness took to concondition; and knowing it to be impossible that he should ever know and enjoy his father, unless a communication were made to him, resolved to make such | before me a bright light, more brilliant than gold, about osures to his son, as might lead to their reunion. the size of a dollar and shaped like a beart, which con-In this communication, the father is so particular in his | tinued to expand and decrease alternately. This was ions in making the communication, the interest he was their privilege to grow in grace-expand their dence of its authenticity to secure it from the suspicion of important authenticity is successful authenticity au of imposture, or being the fabrication of another hand. them even that which they seemed to have. At the covers the very handwriting of his father; same time I had such views of the goodness of God he is satisfied the composition can be attributed to no that my very soul seemed to wing its way to mansions

ication, the father presents a number proposals to his lost son. He bequeaths legacy, which he suspends on certain legacy, which he suspends on certain ly placed within his nower, and which he stronged from the strength of the Lord, be, as the legacy was sometimed by the suspends on certain ly placed within his nower, and which he strength of the Lord, be, as the legacy was so abhorrent to their feelings as the right control of the lord, be, as the legacy was so abhorrent to their feelings as the legacy was so abhorrent to their feelings as the legacy was so abhorrent to their feelings as the legacy was so abhorrent to their feelings as the legacy was so abhorrent to their feelings as the legacy was so abhorrent to their feelings as the legacy was so abhorrent to their feelings as the legacy was so abhorrent to the legacy was so abhorrent to their feelings as the legacy was so abhorrent to the legacy was so abhorrent

I had represented to me in the light above described. The rapture of joy that I felt awoke me. I then reflected on the past and considered it a dream; but why this continuation of joy-this peace of mind which i answered my prayer. This peace and joy continued make known to my Christian friends what the Lord These impressions were resisted for had done for me. fear that I was deceived. I continued for a week to enjoy the immediate presence of the Lord, when, alas, the Lord brought me to see what I had done; in a mo ment, as it were, I was left to myself, without the presence of the Lord, with a cold heart and a sorrow ful one, to reflect that I by . moved to declare to the world what the Lord had done for me and had doubted his goodness and willingness to bless me even unto sanctification. I ground, I sighed, I prayed for several days without a gleam of comfort; but, glory be to God, who hears and answers prayer, who can change, in the twinkling of an eye, a stony heart to one of love and joy! As I rose, one blessed morning, from family prayer with a cold heart, I took again my Bible in my hands, ardently in hopes that yet there might be some consolation there for me. I opened and cast my eyes on the 17th verse of the 54th chapter of Isaiah, and immediately my peace returned, and every word there recorded to the end of the chapter was realized as a promise to me and my children. My evidences were now so brightened that if could without fear declare what the Lord had done for my soul, and I can truly say that I have now only to ask and receive. Before I embraced the hope of sanctification, I thought I knew something about the enjoyment of religion; but I find I was a child to what I am now, and am but one now to what it is my privilege to be. I now draw to a close with a sincere prayer that the Lord may incline the heart of every Christian to seek entire sanctification, as it so completely fits them to live, prepares them to die, and to say, "Lord, thy will be done." J. N. R.

MISCELLANY.

LETTER V .- [CONCLUDED.] TO THE REV. THOMAS WHITTEMORE

Hitherto we have been showing that Universalism does not make those who believe it better; let us now inquire whether it does not make them worse. might safely be inferred from what has now been said. were we ignorant of the actual effects it has produced on at least a part of those who have embraced it Such is the nature of depraved man, and such the strength of his appetites and passions, that he needs all the restraints of religion, the barriers thrown in the way of the transgressor, as well as the motives to piety and obedience contained in the gospel. And what shall we say of that system of doctrines, claiming Christ for its author, which entirely comoves from a race of depraved beings the restraints of the gospel, or lets them down to the convenience of the most licentious among

I am not singular in my belief of the direct evil tendency of your doctrine. Many Universalists enter-tain the same views of it. What would Origen, the first Universalist, who flourished in the second century, have said of the tendency of your doctrine; and the practice of preaching it to all classes of men? He believed in the future restoration of all men to the favor of God. Yet he believed this doctrine, though far less exceptionable than yours, was not safe for any but Christians, and not for all these, but only such as were perfect. And bishop Burnet, who wrote a book to prove a restoration from future punishment. wrote in Latin that none but the learned might read it : and said if "any one should translate what he had thus written, he should think it done with a sinister motive and bad intent." And if we may judge from the man- presents to the unfortunate and wretched to commit principles, is to comply with the conditions, perform ner in which he sometimes preached upon the subject every duty, as the Lord prescribes, and not as we seem of future punishment, we may conclude that Mr. Winchester would have reprobated the present modish doctripe of Universalism. Nav. it is said that a consider able part of those who, from motives of policy and prutrine, do not in reality believe it, but are in sentiment with the Winchesterians. If this be so, it might well suggest the query whether Universalism, even in its mildest form, has a strong tendency to rectify the mor-

al faculty? But when I say that this doctrine has a tendency to make mankind worse, I do not mean that it will make all its votaries vicious. Many believers in it are moral men and hold a respectable standing in society. But has Universalism done this? If this could be proved, it would not follow that it has made any Chriseducation, public opinion, desire of esteem, and constitutional bias have done more than Universalism to make men moral. But to prove its salutary tendency you should be able to point, not only to the moral man, but to the debauchee, the drunkard, the sabbath breaker and the profane person, and say, these have been recovered out of the snare of the devil, and

brought into the way of righteousness by this doctrine. It is a fact supported by a cloud of witnesses, that your doctrine banishes all serious concern from the minds of those who embrace it. I will speak of what of sanctification; but the "Essays on Holiness," which I know. I have known very many to have been brought under serious concern for their souls by other means, who, as soon as they began to relish the flesh pleasing doctrine of Universalism, began to lose their concern; and by the time they became believers in it, with you. lost all concern about their future state, gave over to become disputants) and turned their backs upon all the means of grace. - And in how many families are its fatal effects to be seen! Where serious godliness was once an object; where religious instruction and and where prayers were offered, this unboly doctrine, a prospect. like a besom of destruction, has swept the whole aside, of the circumstances of his lost child, deeply pitied his vey the blessing was more singular than the one used or marred and spoiled their character and tendency. But in many more instances has it prevented the introduction of the worship of God and serious godliness into families.

father, which no one can counterfeit, is annexed to it. in theaven, for it seemed as if I was bound thither, and civility on other occasions, they lose the governthat which concerns them most. But most of all are It is beyond the power of man to express the views the effects of this doctrine to be lamented in those whether old or young, who are addicted to obscenity, profanity and intemperance. These are generally wiser in their own conceit than "seven men who can render a reason," admonition is lost upon them There is more hope of a fool" than of such

This doctrine, with the general method of support ng it, has a strong tendency to infidelity or Deism. This is what I wish not to say, but I am compelled by the evidence before me. I rest not this assertion ou the ground that Deism and modern Universalism ap proximate each other in many of their essential points but on the fact that it induces a contempt of gospel admonition and practical piety, as well as awful irrev erence for the authority of the Scriptures. I will here give one or two instances which may serve as specimens of the effects of this doctrine, especially upon the youth. A clergyman in the town of P course of his pastoral visits, called on a member of his church, where, after some conversation with the lady of the house, he addressed his discourse to a young wo man who belonged to the family. He found her dis posed to make light of the subject of religion. The first mentioned lady then informed him, in presence of the other, that in going two or three sabbaths to the Universalist meeting, she had thrown the Bible aside as not worthy of belief. The clergyman addressing himself to the young lady, expressed his surprise that she should so suddenly, and upon so slight grounds have given up the Bible. She replied, "that it was full of contradictions, and not, therefore, to be believed. Nor could be make the least impression upon her mind in favor of the Scriptures. The same clergyman informs, that in the same town, at a time who Universalism was making a considerable excitement, a number of young men, eight or ten, were togethe smoking cigars and drinking freely, and were all making themselves very merry with the old fashioned doctrine of conversion or a change of heart; when a serious person going in, and perceiving the subject of their unboly mirth, reproved them, and got in return

"Do you believe in a change of heart?" I do, said the person, believe it necessary for all. "Then you are a d-d fool," was the reply. The reader need not be informed that a roar of laughter, and kicking the floor with their heels, ensued upon this gloriou achievement!

This tendency of Universalism may be the result, in part, of the methods usually employed in defending it, and of opposing other doctrines. What better could be expected to follow from the methods employed to disprove the doctrines of future judgment. future everlasting punishment, &c. These doctrines are expressed in the clearest and strongest language, and supported by the soundest arguments in the world. When the mind is unbinged and turned from them it wanders till it loses itself in the mazes of error and ern wind. uncertainty. When you have denied future judgment, as a doctrine of the gospel, it is impossible for you to say what the judgment of the wicked shall be; because the figurative application of this term to many things can give you no certainty. The same is to be said of those terms which express the duration of future punishment. You deny the literal meaning of those terms; and of course they may be used for two thousand years, or an age, or three days, or no time at man of ingenuity undertakes this labor, and calls wit and sophistry to his aid, he can make his own side applausible, however erroneous, and by throwing fantastical robes around truth and righteousness bring them into discredit. Thus deism has been propagated, and thus has Universalism been propagated and defended. But while arguments and illustrations

almost full. I had intended to notice in this essay, what has been observed by many, the temptation which this doctrine suicide. It gives me no pleasure to mention this, as I know it will give offence to the friends of the doctrine. But I feel the obligation of duty to bring it into view. I will not here urge the well known case of the Purington massacre and suicide; but would refer to the more dence, pass for believers and preachers of this doc- recent instances, and attempts at this most awful crime. The subject is worthy of serious attention. While an instance of deliberate suicide under the influence of sound and rational Christianity cannot be al, rise in the form of a wide spreading tree, the top found, how many are committed through the belief of of which reaches to heaven, and the column extendnon-existence, or happy existence after death! And ing some times twenty miles in diameter. The wato one whose life has become a burden to him in this into subterraneous gulfs, to be emitted from the craworld, and who believes that nothing is wanting to the himself in a moment to the next! When the Universalists shall have paid more attention to this subject tians. But there is much more reason to believe that themselves, they will be less ready to reproach him as a calumninator who dares to mention it.

"swarm around my pen." I am reminded that I have

but two pages of the Magazine, and my paper is

It remains that I inform you, that having come my sixth number, in which I proposed to notice your method of treating the controversy, I have written a review of your reply to my first letter, and find that it will require four pages of the Magazine to print it. Whether the others will be longer or shorter I canno tell. And when I shall get time to finish the review cannot tell; but as the work will be longer than I at first thought; and as I must soon leave my present field of labor for a new one, it may be several months before I can get through with it. If you will publish it on the original plan of two pages a month, you shall have it as soon as I can get time to write it; if not, this number will close my present correspondence

Extract from Carter's Letters.

VISIT TO VESUVIUS.

On reaching the top at about 6 o'clock in the morn ing, we for a time abandoned all hope of being ade affectionate exhortation were given for this purpose; quately compensated for our toil, so far as it regarded The crater was entirely filled with thick clouds, mingled with smoke, tumbling in broken volumes over the verge, and hanging in wreaths about the black crags. It was impossible for the eye to penetrate ten feet into the abyss, and the imagination was left to fathous its gloomy depths. Here we were in-But it is generally in the youth that its effects are volved in mist, and without cloaks. Great difficulty the most visible and lamentable. These in many in- was experienced in persuading the guide to wait an specifications, as to leave no doubt in the mind of his plainly interpreted to me that so Christians might stances are caught as in a snare. Their judgments hour, with the hope of a change of weather. At length child, respecting his place of residence, his kind intended if they were faithful in the service of God; that it are weak, their passions strong, and this doctrine acting on the side of inclination, they swallow it down as rocks near one of the spiracula, be stretched himself against such offenders. has in reserve for him, and the course he must adopt hearts and minds in the ways and knowledge of God in the silly fish does the baited hook. The consequence out upon the cinders and finished his inferrupéed slumble of the silly fish does the baited hook. The consequence of the silly fish does the baited hook. o enjoy the patrimony and benediction of his father.

This communication is attended with sufficient evidence of its authorise fits and benediction of the manner this heart expanded, and if unfaithful they is that they are proof against arguments and conviction. You might as easily pierce the scales of the into the apertures, to hear them rumble in the consequence out upon the cinders, and finished his invertuped south of the must adopt the manner this heart expanded, and if unfaithful they is that they are proof against arguments and conviction. You might as easily pierce the scales of the latter than the manner this heart expanded, and if unfaithful they is that they are proof against arguments and conviction. You might as easily pierce the scales of the latter than the manner this heart expanded, and if unfaithful they is that they are proof against arguments and conviction. You might as easily pierce the scales of the latter than the manner this heart expanded, and if unfaithful they is that they are proof against arguments and conviction. You might as easily pierce the scales of the latter than the manner this heart expanded, and if unfaithful they is that they are proof against arguments and conviction. You might as easily pierce the scales of the latter than the manner this heart expanded, and if unfaithful they is that they are proof against arguments and conviction. You might as easily pierce the scales of the latter than the manner this heart expanded, and if unfaithful they is that they are proof against arguments and conviction. You might as easily pierce the scales of the latter than the manner this heart expanded, and if unfaithful they is the manner this heart expanded, and if unfaithful they are proof against arguments and conviction. You might are manner than the manner this heart expanded, and if unfaithful they are proof against arguments and conviction to the manner than the manner leviathan as reach their conscience. In not a few below. The vapor rising out of these crevices exists they affect to pity the weakness and super- actly resembles that issuing from a hot chimney or of Providence was at length uplifted to stop his made stition of him who would instruct them in the way of brick-kiln, and the hand is as soon scorched in com- career. salvation, or manifest a deep rooted prejudice and bit- ing in contact with it. A low, heavy, sullen sound of other; and to place every thing respecting this part in the skies. It appeared as though many were around beyond reasonable doubt, the seal and signature of his line whom I was exhorting to be prepared to meet me

After a sleepless night and the fatigues of the morn ing, nothing but intense curiosity kept us from following the example of our guide, and patience was nearly exhausted, when casting my eye towards the crater, perceived a change in the aspect of the clouds .--More of the abyss became every moment visible.-The dark, ragged rocks forming the circumference, and shooting up into rude shattered peaks, were de-veloped one by one, till glimpses of the very bottom, at the depth of fifteen bundred or two thousand feet, alternately appeared and vanished. Soon the disk of the sun was seen through the mist, "shorn of his beams." On turning to the outward verge of the crater, a scene was witnessed which wholly baffles description. The cloud had by this time become a thin, emi-transparent vapor, shifting every instant by gentle currents of air, and as often varying the objects around us. With the suddenness of a flash of lightning in the night, the blue skies with fleecy clouds reposing on the horizon, the whole bay of Naples, its azure waters, its island, its white sails, the splendid cirole of towns, and the green shores, spread like en-chantment beneath the eve--and then a curtain of mist swept by, involving all in utter obscurity, till the vail was again lifted by the winds. The feelings in-voluntarily sought relief in rapturous applause; and even Salvadore clapped his hands with as much enthusiasm, as he would manifest at the exhibition of ome grand spectacle in the theatre of San Carlo. In extent, grandeur, and picturesque beauty, the scene-ry far transcended the most splendid conceptions of the imagination. While standing with my back to the sun, my shadow was distinctly thrown several times upon a volume of cloud in front, with two perfect and in diameter surrounding my head-a phenor

No. 24.

At last every vestige of the vapor disappeared and left us in the full blaze of day. The crater was seen to the best advantage. It is about four miles in circumference, and in shape nearly circular. The brim is broken into deep rugged notches, fifty or a hundred feet deep, and bordered by the splintered fragments of the mountain, impending in rude crags over the a-byss. This belt of rocks, exhibiting a frightful image of ruin, extends about one third of the way down, and thence commences a region of loose cinders, sand and ashes, sloping with a steep declivity to the bottom .-Pieces of the cliff are every moment dropping to the depths below, breaking the profound silence of the bill, and producing the most dreary sound imaginable. In the very apex of the inverted cone, there appeared to be a bed of solid rock or lava, filled with water, which reflected the rays of the sun with such intensity, that it was at first mistaken for some glittering min eral. Along the sides of the crater the smoke rises, in a hundred different places, ascending in most cases gently, asif proceeding from smothered fires, and curling in wreaths round the projecting crags. The guide stated, that an unusual quantity was emitted on the day of our visit, owing to the prevalence of a south-

It seems to be the general opinion, that the volcano is in its old age and that, its combustible materials are nearly exhausted. So thought the inhabitants of Herculaneum and Pompeii, whose streets were paved with lava thrown out centuries before, and who were lulled into a fatal security by a temperary repose of the ele ments. Since that period not less than forty eruptions have taken place, covering all sides of the mountain with a mass of ruins, which would make a hill twice the size of the cone, and which prove that the torrents ejected must come from great depths in the earth .--Incredible stories are told of the height to which the showers of fire and cinders are elevated, and of the distance to which they extend. Egypt, Syria, and Constantinople are said to have witner ashes during some of the eruptions, and the column is supposed to have ascended to the upper regions of the atmosphere, thirty or forty miles from the earth. Such tales are contrary to all the calculations of projectiles, and outrage belief. The last eruption occurred in 1822, when about 800 feet of the top of the bill was taken off. Torrents of lava, twenty feet in depth rolled about half way down the mountain, in the direction of the villages, lining the shore, the inhabit-ants of which were in a state of the utmost terror, expecting to realize the fate of Herculaneum and Pomperi. It rained ashes for several days in the streets of Naples, and the air was so thick as to render candles

necessary at noon day The indications of a convulsion by a long course of observation have been clearly ascertained. Unusual quantities of smoke of a darker complexion than usuhow powerful, if not rational, must be the temptation ters of the bay retreat from the strand, as if absorbed ter. A tremor is felt in the earth. These signs conenjoyment of consummate felicity, but to despatch tinue for a day or two, giving the populous district at the foot of the mountain warning of the impending calamity. In 1822 the people clung to their property, their little all to the last, and the police were obliged to tear them away. Thieves, disguised in female attire, seized the opportunity of plundering amidst the scene of confusion.

I walked about one third of the way round the crater, and should have completed the circuit, had not another cloud dashed against the mountain, and again involved us in mist .-- N. Y. Statesman.

----AWFUL INSTANCE OF SUDDEN DEATH

R. M --- was a carpenter, residing in a parish the western part of the county of Norfolk. He had grown old in sin; having been permitted by the forbearance of the Almighty, to attain to the age of three score years and upwards; but "the goodness of God did not lead him to repentance," and his life and conversation too plainly evinced that he "had not the fear of God before his eyes."

It was his constant practice, when his week's work was ended, to repair to the public-house in the village. where he as constantly "added drunkenness to thirst." His language was of a nature so horrible, and his imprecations so terrifying, that even his pot companions used to reprove him for his blasphemy. This, however, had no other effect than that of provoking him to nor his customers could endure to be in the house with him, and threatened to take account of his profane

The Sabbath he spent with so more thought than the

On Tuesday, the 19th day of September, 1826, he was pursuing his occupation in a comparatively sober condition. He was engaged at work in a saw-pit, and

stopped.—While in the act of knocking off the move-able handle from the saw, he cried out, "Oh! C.—., I cannot think what is the matter with me; I do not what I ail; I never felt so before; I am very ill:" and extending his hand to catch hold of o the cross beams which supported the timber, he exclaimed, "Lord have mercy upon me! Christ have mercy upon me!" And dreadful to relate, he was in a mmoned to the awful tribunal of that God, whom he had just blasphemed; his body instantly fell a corpse into the saw-pit! And his soul!—Reader, let e at the selemn considerations, "He, that being often reproved, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly ed, and that without remedy." Prov. xxix. 1 _Lond Tract Mag.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF JEFFERSON AND ADAMS. The following beautiful extract, is taken from the first number of the American Quarterly Review, p. 74, and is from the pen of the Hon. Edward Everett,

a member of Congress, from Massachusetts: "The vail of eternity was first lifted up, from before the eyes of Mr. Jefferson. For several weeks, his strength had been gradually failing, though his mind's vigor remained unimpaired. As he drew nearer to last, and no expectation remained that his term could be much protracted, he expressed no other wish, than that he might live to breathe the air of the fiftieth anniversary of independence. This he was graciously permitted to do. But it was evident, on the morning of the fourth, that Providence intended that this day consecrated by his deed, should now be solemniz ed by his death .- On some momentary revival of his wasting strength, the friends around would have sooth ed him with the hope of continuing; but he answered their kind encouragements only by saying, that he did not fear to die. Once, as he drew near to his close, he lifted up his languid head and murmured with a smile, 'it is the fourth of July,' while his repeated exclamations, on the last great day, was, Nunc dimittis, Lord lettest thou thy servant depart in He departed in peace, a little before one o'clock of this memorable day: unconscious that his co-patriot, who, fifty years before, had shared its efforts and perils, was now the partner of its glory.

Mr. Adams' mind had also wandered back over the long line of great things, with which his life was filled, and found rest on the thought of independence. When the discharge of artillery proclaimed the triumphant anniversary he pronounced it, 'a great, a glorious day.' The thrilling word of independence, which fifty years before, in the ardor of his manly strength, had sounded to the nations, at the head of his country's councils, was now amongst the last that dwelt on his inquiring lips; and when, towards the hour of he felt his noble heart growing cold within him, the last emotion that warmed it was, 'Jefferson still gone together! Take them, great God, together, to

DR. CHAMBERS' MEDICINE.

A writer in the Christian Advocate and Journal

who is known to the Editor as a person of credibility says, "Dr. Chambers' medicine possesses other good qualities, besides that of curing drunkards. It is the best remedy I know of for the dyspepsia, which is so prevalent in our land. I suffered under this complaint, myself, for two years previous to last August, and had constantly to resort to medical aid. Providentially on my arrival in this city, the physician to whom I ap plied was Dr. Chambers. He told me he had a medicine that would cure the dyspepsia, but that it would at the same time, cause an unconquerable antipathy to ardent spirits. I observed, that if he had a medi cine that possessed such qualities, it ought to be generally known; and I advised him to advertise it in the I took some of it, and found that it had newspapers. the desired effect. The dyspepsia gave way before it; my bodily system was entirely renovated and by f God, I am now in the enjoyment o good health. I found that the medicine gave me an utter aversion to ardent spirits, because I took it in spirits. But this I do not regret."

SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE We copy from the Boston Courier, the following no tice of the Address delivered on Thursday, in the Church in Federal-street, Boston. At the close of the

services, a collection was taken, amounting to 129 dollars.

Mr. Sprague's Address before the society for the suppression of intemperance, on Thursday evening, attracted a crowded audience, and was heard profound attention. It was a powerful appeal to the patriot, the philanthropist, and the Christian, to unite The appalling spectacles of man falling away from his glorious destiny, and woman sinking from her angel character, of the young bowing their faces in the beauty of their promise, and the gray-headed seeking the tomb in disgrace, were presented in warm ar glowing colors; and the duty of exertion to arrest the progress of the destroyer-by example as well as by -was enforced in strong and vigorous lan-The power of example, Mr. Sprague conchiefly rely for success in their labors; as laws for suppressing dram-shops and laying heavy duties on imported or domestic liquors, could be of little avail, so long as custom authorizes-and renders almost inle, the constant use of ardent spirits, wines and cordials, on all occasions of hospitality or festivity. The revolting portraits he sketched, of the son, the husband, and the wife, given over to the omnipotent despotism of strong drink, it is feared, are not the creation of a poetical imagination, but the too faithful pictures of painful and frequent realities. He traced the all pervading propensity to dangerous indulgence through all classes of society, from the rich, who boast painful and frequent realities. He traced of their wine that has been rocked upon the ocean and ripened beneath the Indian sun, to the miserable tenants of the hovel, who will have rum, though their children famish for lack of bread; and urged the necessity of commencing the reformation so much deamong the rich and fashionable.

After touching upon many of the evils of intemperance, as they affect man in the life that is, the orato alluded to the unspeakable importance they assumed when man was considered as a being born to live for ever. Time would cool the blood of youth, and philosophy might take the reins that passion resigned, but the vampyre intemperance would cling closer as it drew its captive nearer to the grave. Is it not wonderful, (he said,) that a creature, glowing with the divinity of his Creator-endowed with energies to control the things of one world, and with attributes that capacitate him for the joys of another-able to bind to his will the elements that surround him, making the winds and the waters the ministers of his pleasurerifling the caverns of the earth of their unsunned treasures—tracing the stars as they circle away to their hiding places-exploring the unbounded realms of creation till he stands in speechless homage at the footstool of creation's awful Founder-is it not indeed wonderful, that such a being, so rarely endowed, should dare to quench the sacred fire that has de-seended upon him—cumbering the earth he was born m-cumbering the earth he was born to subdue, and forfeiting the heaven he was ordained

orator adjured the clergy, the anointed minis-

ood above him, assisting in to aid in the work of reformation. If it were important (he said) to make men believe right, still more important to make them do right. If it were their duty as ministers to point the way to heaven, was it not doubly their duty, to fit men for heaven's enjoyments. They could sharpen and burnish their weapons, and set themselves in array against each other, in defence of their various and contradictory creeds, and why could they not unite their powers to overthrow the giant sin that wars with every creed.

In conclusion, Mr. Sprague exhorted the Society to persevere in their honorable labors, not suffering themselves to be disheartened because they could no accomplish all they wished. All human efforts (he said) however laudable, must be marked by imperfec-That is the badge of earth and of every thing earthly. It is bung round the neck of man, before his first repose on his mother's lap, and it remains there till his last sleep on the lap of the common mother of all. It is impossible entirely to root out drunkenness—but it may be made so rare a crime, that the guilty ones shall stand out like dark pillars on the road o life, to remind the innocent how far they have left them behind. Go on, then, as you have begun. The health and happiness of individuals, the comfort of families, the welfare of society, call upon you. The fiery serpents of intemperance are abroad in the land. our example be the symbol of healing, to which the afflicted may look up and live. What ye say and do, others will imitate. Already there is a rustling among the leaves of the forest, and it foretells the rising wind that shall come in its purity to cleanse the uffocating atmosphere. Reformation is beginning at the right place, even in public opinion. Win but that, and it will do more for you, than all the laws that slumber in the dust of your public archives. Go onand may the prayer of good men accompany you, and the blessing of Heaven seal your honorable labors. And when that hour, which must come to us all, shall come to you-when, lingering on the confines of life nd death, the awed and subdued spirit looks back to the scenes that have faded in the distance---when the hollow applause of the world dies away from the ear and nothing rises up but the recollection of good and evil deeds—when the weedy garlands of ambition have no freshness for the burning brow, no perfume for the fainting soul -- in that hour if you can remember one fellow traveller turned from destruction by your influence-the image of that one shall hover round your pillow of suffering, and be to you a ministering seraph through the final pangs of expiring mor-

American Colonization Society .- A resolution passed the Baltimore annual conference of the Methodist piscopal Church, at its late sitting, approving of the American Colonization Society, and enjoining on the preachers to make collections on the Sabbath precedng, or the Sabbath succeeding the anniversary of Anerican independence, in such places as it may be deemed advisable, to aid the cause of said society. A similar resolution was passed by the Virginia annual conference, at its late session. We hope these lauda ble examples will be followed by all our annual con We hope these laudaferences .- N. Y. Ch. Adv.

MISSIONARY.

From the Missionary Herald for June. PALESTINE MISSION.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM MR. GOODELL. An unsealed letter from Mr. Goodell to Mr. King, dated Nov. 2, 1826, has recently come into our hands, and we take the liberty to make the following extracts.

Providential interpositions in behalf of the Missio The powers of darkness, says Mr. Goodell to Mr. King, that were so fully occupied in watching your movements in Syria, as to leave us in comparative quietness, have now apparently nothing in these parts to distract their attention, and draw off their thoughts from ourselves; and in such wrath have they come down upon us, as to make it sometimes appear, in our view, a matter of great uncertainty, whether we ever die in peace upon our beds. I often wonder, that some one is not bired, by a trifling sum, to poison us, to shoot us in the street, or to break into our houses and murder us in the night. I suppose, however, that we walk abroad in the day time with much less fear than our enemies, and our sleep in the night season, I dare say, is more sweet and refreshing, and less disturbed by midnight terrors.

But had not God sent terrible judgments upon the eople, it is impossible to say to what extremities they would have proceded against us. A deep plot was laid to drive us all from Beyroot. The Maronite bishop had arrived, and had prepared an excommunication for every Maronite, who should hereafter permit his house to be hired by us; and he was endeavoring, by bribery archinerigue, to bring the Greek bishop, and the Mahommedan rulers, to act in concert with him. and thus force us to retire from the field, or to stand out in the rain with our wives and little ones. But God, in his holy providence, sent the Greeks here, at that very moment; the bishop had to flee in the night, and has not since dared to return; and the very best houses of the Maronites fell into our hands, by the ear-

est request of the owners. The sufferings of the poor Christians, which followd the visit of the Greeks, were beyond description; and even now, the oppressions, under which they groan daily, are almost insupportable: but the whole to be ordered, in the overruling providence and rightcous judgment of God, on purpose to prevent their tearing poor little Asaad Jacob to pieces, on account of that change which has taken place in his opinions and, I sometimes hope, in his heart. By means of these oppressions, God has put a bridle into their mouths, whenever they seemed ready to break forth into open, barbarous acts of persecution.

Moreover, just as the Armenian patriarch at Constantinople was ready to sally forth, with a firman from the Grand Signor against Jacob Aga, and also, as it seems probable, against the men in my service. God et the Janizaries loose upon their capital, and pernitted the fires, which they kindled, to rage with greater fury in the Armenian, than in any other quarter of the city; and to burn to ashes, among many hurch of the Armenian patriarch; and thus to furnish him with sufficient employment for the present without meddling with the reformation in these parts.

In view of these, and other similar deliverances and providences, we exclaim, "Great and marvellons are thy works, Lord God Almighty; just and true are thy ways, thou King of saints."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. WHITNEY'S JOURNAL.

Attendance on Preaching .- April 2, 1826. Every Sabbath brings evidence of increasing attention to the word of God. Our large church was so completely filled, that it was not without difficulty I could force a passage through the crowd to the pulpit. Hundreds were obliged to remain without, and many, I fear, returned as ignorant of my message, as they were when they came. The attentive look, the falling tear, and deep solemnity, wrought much upon my sensibility.— With an awful view of myself and people, as in the presence of the Judge and Saviour of the world, I was permitted to speak with unusual freedom.

After Monthly Concert, I attended a weekly conference, held for the purpose of questioning the people as to their recollections of the sermons preached on the preceding Wednesday and on the Sabbath. It was not a little gratifying, to hear some of them repeat not only the text, but the divisions, and a considerable part of the body of the discourse With pleasure I review these weekly conferences with my people, as affording some of the happiest moments of my life.

ters of Christ, who enjoyed the privilege and had the command to speak to men of their immortal destiny, me, as he said, his thoughts. He said, "I am a sin-bope. April 5. A young man called this evening, to tell victed of sin; and several already begin to rejoice in

ner, and am in great fear. I have been wicked. I see it now. You told me to forsake my sins, and love God; but I did not care then; now I feel." I gave him the necessary directions, and he retired with the resolution to serve God in his youth. I trust he is not far from the kingdom of heaven. Inquiries on the bject of religion are made daily, and almost hourly; but alas! too few of the inquirers exhibit genuine re-

6. Rode out this morning for the benefit of my health, which, I sometimes think, is beginning to suffer. Passing a little cluster of houses, I saw a number of natives collected, and among them a venerable looking old woman, whom they called grandmother. I left my horse, and went to her, but soon the was blind. "It is the white man," said a by-stander, "give him your hand." I seated myself by her side, and said "You are very old." "Yes" she replied, "I am old and worn out. My children are dead. and many of my grandchildren. My great grandchiln are with me. dren, are numerous, and some of ther I have lived to see five kings of this island; they are I have lived to see uve ungs of the lives young, people were all gone: I am left. When I was young, people were all gone : I am left. When I was young, people were all gone : but they much more numerous than they are now; but they have died ignorant, and I am like them." I inquired how she had escaped during the late war. friends." she replied, "led me to the mountains, and left me in a bush, where I lived five days without food. Then they led me home, and still keep me, a poor, blind old creature." I then gave her religio struction, which seemed, however, to have but little effect upon her: but some of the young people followed me a considerable distance with their inquiries .- Ib.

MISSIONARY REINFORCEMENTS.

The Monthly Concert in Park Street Church, last Monday evening, was rendered unusually interesting, by the presence of six persons who have devoted themselves to missioners service, and were about to leave Boston for the scenes of their future labors. The Corresponding Secretary read the Instructions of the Prudential Committee, and they were commended to the God of missions in prayer, by Rev. Drs. Jenks and Beecher. Rev. Cyrus Stone and wife, from Marlborough, N. H.; and Miss Farrar, formerly of the same place, but recently resident in Boston, with Rev. David O. Allen from Princetown, Ms. and his wife from Westminster. Ms. are destined to reinforce the mission at Bombay, Mr. John Eliot, of New Castle, Me. goes out as a teacher among the Tuscaroras in New York. Mr. Eliot left town on Wednesday. These going to Bombay embarked on Tuesday last, in the Emerald, Capt. Heard, bound to Calcutta Mr. Stone was ordained a year since, and expected to have gone out last autumn, had Providence opened the way. Mr. Allen was lately ordained at Westmin-ster. The prayers of many will ascend, that the God of the sea will make their way plain, and bring them to their desired haven. The bereaved mission at Bombay has become weak, and extremely needs these and other additional laborers .- Rec. and Tel.

REVIVALS. REVIVAL IN NEW YORK.

Union Baptist Church, Bowery, N. Y .-- Rev. Mr.

Eastman, pastor of the church, in a letter to the editors of the N. Y. Observer, of May 23, gives the following pleasing account of a recent revival in that church The members were few in number, and have for a-

bout two years past, held their meetings in a spacious room pleasantly fitted up for their present accommo dation, opposite the end of Spring street, in the Bowery. During many months, our religious characte appeared like that of Laodicean professors, neither cold nor hot; and if there was any light, it was like the light of the moon shining through the clouds upon the ice, and so dim as scarcely to be discovered. The number of attendants was very small; and, to a faithless eye, the only alternative was, dissolution.

A few individuals, as their last resource, appealed to the Great Head of the church by fervent supplication, and He condescended to make our melancholy ex-tremity his gracious opportunity. While we were wrestling in prayer, with some degree of that ardent importunity which Jacob excreised when he said. "I will not let thee go except thou bless me," there appeared a little cloud, which, though at first not larger than a man's hand, has since increased in multitude. and sent down a copious shower of rain. One individual in the bloom of life, was convicted of sin, and at length obtained mercy while pleading for it on her knees in the night season. The word now became onick and powerful: the arrows of the Almighty were sharp in the hearts of many of the King's enemies; and the cry " What shall we do to be saved," was heard in every direction. Prayer meetings became frequent and crowded and solemn, exhibiting a merciful scene of trembling anxiety and strong consolation: some crying for mercy, and others rejoicing in hope some saying,

"Ohow happy are they who the Saviour obey,"

and others saying in their hearts, "--- If he send my soul to hell,

His righteous law approves it But at the same time, the most perfect order was at all times preserved.

About forty persons, among whom are several heads of families and many promising young men and wo-men, have already been made the hopeful subjects of his revival. Their convictions in almost every instance, were so pungent and distressing, and their conversion so marked and decisive, as to convince every server, that such operations must be the marvellous doings of the Lord. The gracious work still seems to continue, with increasing interest and efficacy; and the number of anxious inquirers is greater than at any preceding period. We know not what will be the result; but hope and pray that we may have still more abundant reason to rejoice in the excellency of that

power which is not of man, but of God. This short account, which circumstances seemed to call on me to give, will, I hope, satisfy the inquiries of those friends of Zion who could not till lately have nown the existence of a Baptist Church in the Bowery and lest I should occupy more room in your paper than you have to spare, I close by remarking, for by remarking, for he encouragement of others, that God has evidently commenced this good work and plucked these pre ious souls as brands from the burning, in answer to orayer. And I am confident, that if all the Lord's people in New York were to send up their united supcations to the Father of Mercies, their prayers would soon become a greater terror to the adversary of souls and to evil doers, than all the civil laws that can be ordained; and receive an answer in the conversion of our dying fellow-men. The gracious work has, I believe, commenced in various sections of the city:—may it go on and extend, until every disciple of Jesus shall let his light shine, and every family become a family of prayer; -until every strong hold of sin shall be broken down, and every church resound with the hosannas of new born children of grace;until vice and immorality shall be the scorn of every citizen, and no longer stalk unblushingly abroad in our streets. SAMUEL EASTMAN.

From the New York Observer. Pittsfield Seminary for Young Ladies.—A letter just received by the Editors from Pittsfield, Massays, "The Seminary for Young Ladies was opened on the 25th ult. under the superintendence of the Rev. Eliakim Phelps. More than one hundred young Ladies have already joined the school, and we are happy to say the Spirit of God, which has lately wrote wonders in that vicinity, has begun to exert a benign, and we hope a saving influence on many of these dear youth. About the whole school are the subjects of serious impressions; some are deeply con-

DELL'AND TO THE PROPERTY OF TH ANDOVER MASS

> We learn, says the Repository and Observer, that: powerful revival has recently commenced at Andover, Mass. In the society of Rev. Mr. Edwards, sixty were present at a late inquiry meeting, who were solicitors to learn the way of salvation. Of the number of hope ful converts, we are not informed. The work is said to prevail in a powerful manner in the academy.

MEADVILLE, Pa. May 8, 1827. To the Publishers of the Christian Advocate and Journal.

Dear Brethren,-I feel it my duty to send you port account of the state of our Zion on this circuit. January 20th, our second quarterly meeting began at Rockdale. It was a solemn time, and about eight souls could testify that the Son of man bath power on earth to forgive sins. Within the short space of four weeks after this meeting, about fifty were received on trial; the greater part of whom enjoyed a sense of pardoning love. March 31st, our third quarterly meeting was held at Mead township. I trust many in the day of eternity will bless God for this meeting. We think twenty at least found the pearl of great price, several of whom have since attached themselves to our societies, as probationers. The indefatigable zeal of our worthy presiding elder, at the above meetings, will long be remembered by many souls. Numbers his invitation, came tremblingly to the mourners' seat, and did not leave the sacred place, until Christ appeared altogether lovely, and the fairest among te thousand. In the course of the revival of the work of God here, there is one neighborhood that deserves particular notice. About seven miles from Meadville Satan might truly be said to have had his seat. Drinking, swearing, and sabbath breaking, were the constant practice of many in this place. In December last, a gentleman, whose house had been the place of rendezvous for the wicked, kindly invited us to come and preach the gospel there. We accepted the tation, and numbers flocked to hear the word of life. Some cried out at first, " these that turn the world upside down have come hither also,"-while others searched to see whether these things were so. In eight weeks from the time we commenced, twenty-five came forward wishing to be joined together in a class, to serve God. Most of these were sincere penitentssome of whom have since rejoiced in a good degree in the pardoning love of the Crucified. have since joined, and the prospect is glorious indeed The ball room has been converted into a place of divine worship. Those who used to meet together on the Lord's day, to visit or settle their accounts, now join heart and hand to worship the God of love. The tongue of the swearer is employed in prayer and praise. The oming sons and daughters of Eve, who used to dance and sport away their golden moments, now as semble together, sincerely to implore pardon and find mercy at the hand of God. To crown all, the upper part of a distillery has been latterly converted into commodious preaching place. Surely Satan is under our feet .- The above is but an imperfect account of the great things God has done for us here, compara tively in the wilderness. Oh Lord, carry on the work. from the rivers to the ends of the earth! We desire o ascribe all the glory to God for the tokens of his love we have realized. Your unworthy servant in JOHN W. HILL.

Kentucky District .- The following is an extract of letter from the presiding elder of this district, to the ublishers of the Christian Advocate and Journal, datd. May 8, 1827.

"I am happy to inform you, that the work of the Lord is still progressing in Kentucky district, especially in the towns; we never have seen so much excitement in our towns in the west, as now appears. le Lexington, Harrodsburg, Cynthiana, Mount Stering, Danville, Frankfort, and Winchester, there is a prospect of much good. Many have already embraced the truth as it is in Jesus; and many are inquiring the way to Zion, with their faces thitherward. The zeal of the Lord of hosts has falled upon the preachers, wh ery aloud and spare not, while they preach the gospel of the kingdom with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven. In the progress of this work, there is one thing peculiarly pleasing to me, and that is, that while our old men are wearing out, the Lord is raising up a cloud of young and promising preachers, who breathe the spirit of the gospel, and are willing to spend and be spent in their high and boly employment. It is also matter of great joy that our old members have not lost sight of purity of heart; after this some are earnestly May the great Head of the church give them the desire of their bearts, and fill them with the fulness of the blessing of the gospel of Christ!' am yours respectfully, WILLIAM ADAMS." am yours respectfully,

ROCHESTER, May 12. We stated, several weeks since, that prospects in a religious point of view were more encouraging in this village than they ever had been. It has since been unced in the religious papers at the east, that we had a revival. This, we believe, is now true, as respects all the churches in this village, except the Ro-

man Catholic; though we fear it is neither so general nor powerful as has been represented. ing attenti since the first week in January. Meetings have been

more frequent and more fully attended among all de-nominations than usual, and cases of hopeful conversion have occurred almost every day in some of the churches.

The revival first appeared in the Methodist Episcopal Church, where it has been the most powerful. A- ed in New York and Boston at the price of 621 cents bout one hundred and seventy, whose names register ed as probationers in that congregation, have expressed hopes of an interest in Christ. Of the number who have obtained hopes in other congregations, we have heard no estimate.

In the Episcopal Church, twenty-two have been adnitted to the communion since the commencement of the year.

In the first Presbyterian Church, under the care of Rev. Joseph Penney, nineteen were received upon The haughtiness and pride of that peculiar people, with profession of their faith in Christ, on last Lord's day. their inveterate enmity to the "Nazarene" and his In the second church, under the care of the Rev. Mr. James, several are expecting to unite the next

In the third church, fourteen were received last union day, (2d Sabbath of April,) upon profession In the Baptist Church, twenty-seven have been bap-

In the Methodist Church, under the care of Elder Miller, ten have been admitted to the communion. The greater part of those who have been admitted these churches, have been the subjects of the revival, and it is probable that there will be further acces-

tized and received into the fellowship of the church.

While with thankfulness and humility we could ac knowledge what God is doing among us, may we not forget that there are still thousands in this place without an interest in Christ, who need the sympathies and prayers of God's people. - Rochester Observer.

ions to each church.

We learn from Tolland circuit in Connecticut that the Lord is still gloriously at work. In East Windsor number have found peace and others are seeking the pearl of great price."

Northern Liberties, Philadelphia. --- About 40 persons were propounded to join the First Presbyterian Church in that place, and were to be received las Sabbath. Others were anxious .-- Rec. and Tel.

Improvement .-- All the officers of a militia company in Alstead, E. P. have recently become subjects of renewing grace, and made a public profession of religion. The day of their late annual training was storwere commenced with prayer, and the company was their national glory. And the Christian, in comparators addressed on the subject of intemperance. They then sionate sympathy, sighs over the deluded wanderer.

voted that no ardent spirits should be brought in; voted that no ardent spirits should be brought in; I voting in the negative, and 7 standing neuter. After the company was dismissed, most of the soldiers as sembled for a prayer-meeting. These are the pre-



WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1827.

SABBATH BREAKING.

It is a melancholy reflection that the lovely waters which sleep in such quiet around the islands and claisic shores of the Pilgrims, should be disparted by the force of steam on the Lord's day to waft parties of pleasure to Nahant and elsewhere. There need not be one argument called upon this subject. So strong is the current of moral feeling in this city against such a practice, that the owners of the steam boat running to Nahant take upon the mselves a responsibility they can ill sustain. They have only to misimprove the half Sabbath until the fact becomes generally known and then, with illgotten gains, the rewards of unrighteons. ness, they must bow to public opinion. The moral feeling of all denominations of Christians---of every class of reputable gentlemen and ladies in this city is as much arrayed against a practice of this kind, and would be against theatrical exhibitions on the sam

It is far better to relinquish an improper course of conduct in its incipient stages, than to breast the cur. rent of morality, when defeat is most certain in the end. Gentlemen and ladies find leisure enough dur. ing the ordinary days of the week to patronize the steam boat that runs to Nahant---they are not under the necessity of interrupting the solemn stillness of a day of rest to view the beautiful scenery of nature, or participate in generous festivities. No proprietor of a steam boat, having philanthropic and gentlemanly feelings, can wish to seduce the young and gay from the churches in Boston, where there is such a concentration of talent and piety to make the Sabbath as interesting now as it was to our pilgrim fathers.

From the Centinel of June 9.

"The present season bids fair to be extreme arm, and we doubt not many will resort to Nahani to shake off the city dust, and cool the city fever .and we are happy to learn that the accor at the Hotel are very good, that the rate of entertainment much reduced, added to which the price for passengers in the Steamboat is very moderate, and the commodations good. With so much to gratify us, we regret to notice one

circumstance connected with the establishment The Steamboat, we understand, made two trips last Sunday, and is advertised to run every day without s. ny exceptions. We make no comment on this advertisement, but

that, judging from the good sense, and high, moral feeling which pervades the community, such a fact needs only to be publicly known, in order to be publicly censured."

SERMONS ON INTEMPERANCE.

Six sermons on the nature, occasions, signs, evil and remedy of Intemperance, have just issued, in: neatly printed little volume, from the press of T.R. Marvin of this city. They contain the results of long experience, and are from the pen of the Rev. D Beecher. An imperfect sketch, taken from memory, has already been given in this paper of one of them that was delivered on last Fast day.

The style of these sermons is highly polished---ret not a particle of force is lost in embellishment. If Hercules succeeded in destroying the many headed Hydra by strength and energy of his attack, we may expect that the powerful blows inflicted on the monster, intemperance, since the commencement of the present year, may effect a more glorious achievement than was ever recorded in fabulous or real history. There is no cause for despondency; there was never a time when sermons or speeches on this subject made a more vivid impression on the public mind. After all these moral remedies so ably proposed, and after the success that has attended Dr. Chambers' remedy. we may be permitted to hope that the future struggles of intemperance in this country will be dying onesthat they will be the writhings of the mouster in his

These sermons, amidst all that has been written of spoken on this subject, stand conspicuous. They would be a safe antidote to place in every library and in every family in the union. They may be purchas-

THE YOUNG JEWESS. A narrative illustrative of the Polish and English Jews of the present century, bearing the above title, has just been published, from the London edition, by Deacon James Loring, of this city. The narrative, in its descriptions of Jewish character, is true to nature. their inveterate enmity to the "Nazarene" and his followers, are well depicted. Having been acquainted with a Polish Jew, some years since, and having received very minute details from him respecting the condition and religious traditions of his countrimen, we are prepared to pronounce this little work highly illustrative of Jewish manners.

The Jewish character, strictly speaking, has but few lovely qualities; the inveterate hatred to Christianity, instilled into the mind at the earliest period of infancy, gives them a ferocity and cruelty that turns complacency aghast; -yet one redeeming, mournful association lingers on their minds wherever they go. It is the strong love they bear to Jerusalem-the city of their fathers. The book contains a description of the Black Fast, which is a solemn memorial of the total and awful destruction of Jerusalem after the crucifixion of the Prince of Peace. They read, during this fast, in the Lamentations of Jeremiah. It is thus described:

" It is a day set apart for visiting the different places of interment, which are opened only for funerals at any other period of the year. A view of these solemn, and neatly kept, receptacles of the dead, forms, at this time, an affecting and interesting scene. Here, as Jews, of all ages, and both sexes, wander pensively among the tombs of their departed relatives, with faces pale and sad, and garments disordered and unadorned, every appearance of desolation and misery, the heart is forcibly reminded of the striking contrast between their present degradation, and the ancient splendor of

ting from the impu and eagerly fulfilling from them! equally among whose remain-under the awful effec ered by themselves, thew, chapter 27, ven

GRAMM

A sheet with this tit fice, lately corrected a ion by the author, Mr am, N. H. It profe rammar, almost at a very useful to those v tudy. The chart is n the inside of two cor of a large book. The and prices. A char ferwards glazed wil . The system of g elucidates in that les-all his reasons and the application of Such sheets or comp iples of grammar are -yet no one ought to il he had gone beyond nd had studied the ected with the philos This chart, in its fir lbion K. Parris, late Hon. Benjamin An laine-Rev. Seneca r. Nichols, of Portle

The dedication of th louse, recently built b aryport, will take pl rvices to commend ext day, Thursday 2 sold at public aucti

eceptor of Portland

at Marsh's Bookstore,

to the Secretary of th Sir-Permit me thr

the Union in my a

ld in Hanover church

solve their connexi

d was well known to nces the preachers anniversary, and it that I consented te of preserving good pass the occasion pl m, Agent of the Uni sunot sufficient inter stitution, from the d e support of the agent ing the Union. H Union and of the en for the agency, ar ections on those disaff on the Union. Situ strongly solicited by tend, that this gentle nal and public an ex confess my feelings us solved that, however imperious duty, pai ed cause of my abser rose and stated that the Union, if it couinciples, but that I would suppose than the others—n ns of carrying the learned than the o for the agency, and ence in the board. the minority, thin affairs among them such disadvantag withdraw, and all ition, yet with m stily coincided in the

MASSACHUSETTS S meeting of the Boa Friday the 15th inst ket street, up stairs

LITERARY A

METHOD dents for June. -7 luded-Memoir of la Colwell-Sacre n i. 1, 2-On Ete a's Institutes-S stern country-F Episcopal Church ents in western A the direction of th dist Episcopal (to the Missionary S Church--- Decease ge Walker---Poetr o one dollar and bound in sheep a on the beginning ach, for nineteen cter and Guardian

ool libraries. YOUTH'S INSTRU ents for June ... language---Last Wolf's Appeal to Britain --- Descrip -On the Cultiv at Sea---The Rev ity---The little Swe able Deliverance in a Calm. one dollar a volt twenty-five cent

delivery of the vo TERN QUARTERI rst number of the shed in two more after which the numbers of abou irst part contains inal essays, eight onductor, the Re known to the res town, baving rea Mr. Fiint's presen

ncinnati his pern



NESDAY, JUNE 13, 1827.

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acting from the impulses of zeal without knowledge, and eagerly fulfilling the letter, while the spirit is hid from them! equally dead in their souls with those among whose remains they are straying, and visibly, under the awful effects of that fearful imprecation, ut-tered by themselves, as it were prophetically,—Matthew, chapter 27, verse 25."

GRAMMATICAL CHART.

A sheet with this title has been presented at this office, lately corrected and published from the first edition by the author, Mr. Seth T. Hurd, of New Durham, N. H. It professes to exhibit all the rules of grammar, almost at a glance, and, no doubt, will be very useful to those who are first commencing the study. The chart is handsomely printed and pasted in the inside of two covers that open and shut like those of a large book. The covers are of different qualities and prices. A chart pasted on a strong cover and afterwards glazed will last during years of constant The system of grammar which this chart follows si elucidates is that of Murray; it presents all his all his reasons, and has examples for parsing

ad the application of rules and exceptions. Such sheets or compendious views of the first prin-

at Marsh's Bookstore, No. 96 State street, Boston,

buryport, will take place on Wednesday, June 20th. be sold at public auction.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. To the Secretary of the Massachusetts Sabbath School

Sir-Permit me through the medium of the Herald the Union in my address before the anniversary anniversary, and it was with some sacrifice of feels that I consented to attend. However, for the pleasantly, till the Rev. Mr. Mal-Agent of the Union, rose and insisted that there not sufficient interest taken in the Sabbath School tution, from the difficulty of obtaining money for support of the agents, from the difficulty of obtain-competent teachers, and from the difficulty of preog the Union. He spoke largely of the utility of nion and of the necessity of having competent for the agency, and threw out some caustic reions on those disaffected ones who had withdrawn on the Union. Situated as I was, after having been strongly solicited by you in behalf of the Board to end, that this gentleman should have made so peral and public an expose of my brethren and myself, less my feelings were very much mortified, and I lved that, however much it might offend, it became imperious duty, painful as it was, to defend the in-

red cause of my absent brethren.
I rose and stated that in general I had been in favor the Union, if it could be conducted upon liberal ples, but that I would make one exception to the non; I would suppose one denomination to be youngthan the others-not so well established-to b rer than the others-not possessed of so ample ans of carrying their purposes into effect: to be earned than the others, consequently not compefor the agency, and not having an equal share of ace in the board. Thus oppressed and thrown he minority, thinking they could manage their affairs among themselves to better advantage than such disadvantages, they took the liberty quiet-withdraw, and although I was not privy to this tion, yet with my present feelings and views I tily coincided in their proceedings. Yours res-No. 7, Hanover Street.

ASSACHUSETTS SABBATH SCHOOL UNION. eeting of the Board of Managers is to be holden

iday the 15th inst. 4 o'clock, P. M. at No. 11 tificate of her marriage.-London paper. sket street, up stairs. By request,
S. FESSENDEN, Sec'y.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

METHODIST MAGAZINE ents for June .- The Rev. S. Doughty's Sermo ed-Memoir of Mrs. Mead-Memoir of Mrs. a Colwell-Sacred Criticism-Observations on mi. 1, 2-On Eternal Punishment-Review of on's Institutes-Short Sketches of Revivals in stern country-Rise and Progress of the Methpiscopal Church in New Haven-Remarkable its in western Asia-State of the Missions unthe direction of the Missionary Society of the hodist Episcopal Church—Revivals—Contributo the Missionary Society of the Methodist Epishurch--- Deceased Preachers--- Memoir of Mr.

Walker --- Poetry: What is Life? one dollar and fifty cents in numbers, or two ound in sheep and doubly lined. It may be ach, for nineteen dollars. This and the Youth's and Guardian are recommended for Sun-

OUTH'S INSTRUCTER AND GUARDIAN.

elivery of the volume.

ERN QUARTERLY REVIEW. The first part number of this work has recently been t Cincinnati, (Obio.) The remainder will ed in two more parts, one in June and one er which the work will be published quarumbers of about 200 pages each.

New Invention .-- A Spaniard, at Old Castile has just invented a musket of large calibre, which discharges 100 times in a minute. This little cannon, of a new form, borne on a lofty carriage, and supported by two wheels, is worked by steam. The King of Spain has ordered it to be examined by two generals of artillery whose report is formed by two generals of artillery from the Fort of Palamedes, announced the tillery, whose report is favorable to the new invention.

ON THE SUBTERRANEOUS SOUNDS HEARD AT NA-KOUS ON THE RED SEA.

Baron Humboldt informs us on the authority of mos credible witnesses, that subterraneous sounds, like those of an organ, are heard towards sunrise, by those who sleep upon the granite rocks, upon the banks of the Orinoco. Messrs. Joinard, Joilois, and Develliers, three of the naturalists who accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, heard at sunrise, in a granite monunent placed at the centre of the spot on which the palace of Carnac stands, a noise like that of a string

Sounds of a nature analogous to these have been heard by Mr. Gray of University College, Oxford, at is covered with sand and surrounded with low rocks ples of grammar are very useful to young students; in the form of an amphitheatre, presents a steep declivpreceptor of Portland Academy. It may be obtained sand. The people of Tor declare that the camels are frightened and rendered furious by these sounds.

Anxious to discover the cause of this phenomenon. DEDICATION.

The dedication of the neat and commodious Meeting hour, to hear the sound, which was on that occasion House, recently built by the Methodist Church in New-beard much louder than before. As the sky was could not be attributed to the introduction of the ex-Services to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. - The ternal air, and in addition to this he could not observe next day, Thursday 21st, the pews in the house will any crevices by which the external air could penetrate. The Arabs of the desert ascribe these sounds to a convent of monks preserved miraculously under ground and they are of opinion that the sound is that of their bell. Others think that it arises from volcanic causes; and they found this opinion on the fact that the hot baths of Pharaoh are on the same coast.

Mr. Humboldt ascribes the sounds in the granite assign a few reasons for broaching the subject rocks, to the difference of temperature between the external air, and the air of narrow and deep crevices in Hanover church. The vote of our Board to of the shelves of rocks. These crevices he inform us live their connexion was published in the Herald are often heated to 48 or 50 deg. during the day, and and was well known to us all. Under these circum-thances the preachers of the station declined attending when that of the external air was only 28 deg.—Edinburg Jour. of Science.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND. In a discussion on the subject of the Corn Laws in the House of Commons March 19, Mr. Peel said, "He was satisfied that the quantity of flour likely to be imported from the U. States could occasion no danger, and if the British Parliament excluded almost the only article capable of being sent from America, we might say what we please about liberal principles and free trade, but we should get little credit for our assertions."

George IV's birth day was celebrated in London with much eclat. His recent political firmness has made him once more popular with the Londoners. A lady dressed in the most elegant style of fashion,

walking past the Horse Guards early in the morning lately, addressed a private soldier belonging to the Foot Guards, in the following manner:—

Lady-Then, Soldier, will you have me for your wife?-Soldier (still more confused)-I have no ob-

Lady-Then come with me. I have a license and a ring (taking them out of her reticule,) and we will be married immediately. The lady then called a hackney coach from the stand and proceeded to St. s Church where they were married. Immediately on their return the lady stepped into the coach bride! It is scarcely possible to conjecture which are Col

New York, June 4 .- By the packet ship Leeds, ar-

ments, the most definite of which will be found below.

The most tumultuous rejoicings took place at Paris a long period, witness another revolution, and pass the beginning in nine octave volumes of 450 for several nights in succession, in consequence of the through new scenes of bloodshed and civil strife. Bewithdrawal of the law for the police of the press. The tween the Columbian and native troops the deepest streets were illuminated with transparencies, and those windows which were not lighted were dashed in last month in several acts of open hostility, in which a by the mobs. The armed forces were put in requisi- number of lives were lost. tion, and several persons were wounded. A number into for June.---Observations on the Anglo- of fire arms loaded with shot were discharged, which ence of peace. Some few improvements are making in the appearance of private dwellings, but in general the dordered proceedings to be instituted against the devastation and ruinous effects of the late war are still apparent. The revenues of the general appearance of private dwellings, but in general the devastation and ruinous effects of the late war are still apparent. The revenues of the general revenues of t itain--Description of Canton--The worth of on the Cultivation of Taste--Sketch of a law and medicine paraded the streets with flags and channels than that of rebuilding and adorning the Sea---The Revival---Sunday School Facts--- cries of vive le Roi. Their intention was to have pre-The little Sweep---The study of History--- sented themselves at the Tuileries, to express in the ble Deliverance---Poetry: Heaven-Night hearing of the King, the public joy on the recall of the a Calm.

law, but being prevented, they collected under the windows of the Palace and reiterated their acclamatwenty-five cents half bound in calf, payable tions. They were soon charged upon by a posse of gens d'armes and scattered; several received sabre

> In Portugal, nothing of consequence was doingthere and in Spain petty insurrections broke out almost daily, and were as often quelled with much par-

Spain and Portugal.-From a private letter in the part contains sixteen articles, six of which Paris Quotidienne, dated Madrid, April 16th, it would and essays, eight reviews, and two poems.

seem that war between these countries is certain and very near its commencement. The army of Old Cashanana, in motion; and measures have been seem that war between these countries is certain and of a railway from Boston to the Hudson river, George Brazil white, known to the reading public, as the author of tile is said to be in motion; and measures have been treating to the reading public, as the author of tile is said to be in motion; and measures have been treating to the reading public, as the author of tile is said to be in motion; and measures have been treating to the reading public as the author of tile is said to be in motion; and measures have been the reading public as the author of tile is said to be in motion; and measures have been the reading public as the author of tile is said to be in motion; and measures have been the reading public as the author of tile is said to be in motion. tile is said to be in motion; and measures have been taken for a concerted operation, and to cause diversions, having resided here a part of the last his present intention is said to be, to incinnate his permanent residence, and devote the control of the everal points of the persons be chosen in behalf of the petitioners of this taken for a concerted operation, and to cause diversions, by attacking simultaneously several points of the city for a survey for one or more routes for rail-roads, Cadiz, SALT For the control of the cinnati his permanent residence, and devote at the extremities of that country.

himself to literary pursuits. Besides conducting the Western Quarterly Review, he is now preparing for the Press a Geography and History of the Western States.—Gaz.

A "religious disputation" is going on in Dublin bethe views of the petitioners by obtaining and present ing information on the subject, or by any other measures, and Mr. Maing information on the subject, or by any other measures in their power.

States.—Gaz.

Voted, that the said committee be authorized to call man, and they speak alternately every half hour. The Lecture Room was crowded.—The whole thing had the air of a pitched battle, and savours of the ludi-

arrival of Lord Cochrane; the brave sailor entered the port of Nauplias on the eighteenth of March. Scarcely was the name of Lord Cochrane pronounced, when all the people rushed down to the port, and in a few minutes after, the whole of the shore was covered with men of all ranks, and even the women occupied the ramparts of Nauplias, impatient to see a hero whom they had so long expected. Lord Coch-rane had not yet put his foot on shore, when cries of joy and eagerness burst forth from all sides. The movement was one of which a just idea cannot be formed. It is affirmed that Lord Cochrane himself, and all his suite, were much affected at the ardent enthusiasm of the Greek people. He entered Nauplias in the midst of repeated cries of "Huzza for Cochrane!"—"Huzza for Liberty!" The women from the walls showered garlands of flowers on him as he passa place called Nakous, (which signifies a bell) at 3 ed. The Committee of the Greek Government resident at Nauplias have paid to the hero, who comes to embrace their cause, all possible honor. The new defender of Greek liberty has had some conferences eyet no one ought to think himself a grammarian unity towards the sea, from which it is half a mile diswith the Greek Primates; and it has been decided -yet no one ought to think himself a grammarian until he had gone beyond the region of elementary rules, and had studied the philosophy of language as connected with the philosophy of mind.

This chart, in its first edition, has been approved by Albion K. Parris, late governor of the state of Maine—Hon. Benjamin Ames, president of the semate in Maine—Rev. Seneca White, of Bath, Maine—Rev.

Nichols of Portland, Me., and Mr. B. Cushman, Maine—Rev. Seneca White, of Bath, Maine—Rev. came louder, so as to resemble the striking of a clock.

Dr. Nichols, of Portland, Me., and Mr. B. Cushman, In five minutes it became so strong as to detach the formed there, and their Chiefs only wait for a favorable opportunity to transport them to the Peloponessus. We sincerely hope that this year will be crowned with

> China .-- A Roman Journal, says the Boston Daily Advertiser, gives the following information respecting China, which may be regarded as an earnest of much more from the same source. It announces the return of Onorato Martucci, a citizen of Rome, after a journey and residence of thirty-six years in Asia and China. This learned and indefatigable traveller has brought with him a precious collection of rare objects of every kind. He has communicated some particulars respecting China, principally upon the statistics of that almost unknown country. He states that according to the latest enumeration, which was in 1818 the population of China, within the great wall, amounted 148 millions of souls, occupying a superfice of 700,000 square leagues. The army was composed of 1,283,000 men, to wit: 830,000 infantry, 420,000 cavalry, and 33,000 marines. The revenues of the empire in 1817 amounted to 79,000 leang, or 477,600,000 francs, in gold and silver, and produce of the country. A part of the revenue is paid in grain, which is deposited in the public granaries, and preserved from one year to another. Upon these calculations of Mr. Martucci, the Journal des Debats very justly remarks, that we must know on what basis they are established, before we can give entire confidence to them. The learned geographer, Malte Brun, had before maintained that the estimate of 333,000,000 given by lord Macartney, and other travellers, as the population of China, was exaggerated, and that the origin of the error is in the fact that the Chinese make use of the number 333 millions, not only to express that particular number, but often, as expressing indefinitely any very large number, as we should say millions; meauing thereby, when applied to the population of the country, only that it is very great. We hope to hear ore from Mr. Magucci.

PERU.-Lima. We lately adverted to the conluct of Bolivar in Peru and Columbia, as displayed in the despotic, political and commercial regulations, which he has imposed upon the inhabitants of those oot Guards, in the following manner:—
Lady—Soldier, are you a single man? The Sollast from Coquimbo, a letter from a friend, dated, Licountries, and since have received by the ship Portia, dier (confused and astonished at the question put to ma, Jan. 15th, which corroborates all that has been alleged concerning this "second Washington," and mentions some interesting particulars, (which are submitted to the reader,) connected with his usurpation, not before received. Our correspondent says:

Before this reaches you, you will doubtless have been informed of the events which have transpired

here during the last few months; events deeply affect ing the interests of Peru, and lamented by every en-lightened and sincere well-wisher of the state. The lightened and sincere well-wisher of the state. (first handing the bridegroom 20 sovereigns.) telling are briefly these.—General Bolivar holds his place at afterwards purchase his discharge. afterwards purchase his discharge. She then orderits head as President for life; his power is absolute; ed the coachman to drive forward, and from that time under his control, by the influence of his name, and to the present the soldier has never seen nor heard chiefly by twenty thousand bayonets, a large portion of what could have been the lady's motives, unless she tor's own framing is imposed on the people, the generwished, for some particular purpose, to show the cer- al features of which are repugnant to every principle of republicanism and oppressive in an extreme degree. General Andres Santa Cruz is Vice-President, and rived yesterday from Liverpool, which port she left on during the absence of Bolivar, in Colombia, exercises the 27th April, we have letters and papers to that date. the delegate authority of President .-- He is destitute of talents or merit, and is recommended to the office on-The formation of the cabinet by Mr. Canning has ly by a flexible character and the basest servility. He not progressed farther than by report since our last ad-vices. The papers are filled with rumors of appoint-called the council of government. From this body all laws are emanated, and by it are repealed at pleasure, The whig and aristocratic parties are warmly enlisted the constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. In in their appropriate vocations of sustaining and attack- fine, there is but the name of a republic, while the uting the new prime minister and his allies. The dispute between the master shipwrights and their jour-but produce dissatisfaction among the people. They neymen for wages, continued to such an extent that the former were obliged to work themselves. Sixty-one apprentices have been committed to prison for requently, their discontent, though silent, is deep, and fusing to work.

A letter is published in the Liverpool Albion, from finally cause their just complaints to be heard. If Bol-wm. Taylor, cabinet-maker, to Mr. Canning, offer-ivar should give the rein to his unbounded ambition, if ing his professional services to assist the latter in form- he should not ease the burdens of this oppressed people, I think this devoted country will, ere the lapse of

Lima has hardly begun to feel the beneficial influ

animosity prevails, which has shown itself during the

DOMESTIC.

On Friday, the Senate, in concurrence with the House, elected the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER Senator in Congress, for the next six years.

On Friday last, a promising child of Mr. Phillips, keeper of a livery stable in Common street, aged two years, fell from a two story window, and was so severely bruised on the head, as to survive but three hours.

RAILWAY MEETING.

At a meeting of the petitioners of this city in favor

Bond, Esq. was called to the chair. are presented to the Legislature, and also to promote Crude.

a future meeting of the citizens whenever they shall deem it expedient, and to make a report of their pro-

Voted, that we highly appreciate the interest which has been manifested in promoting this great improve-ment by the citizens of the western counties of the Spanish washed, state.

In pursuance of the first vote, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee, viz : NATHAN HALE. WILLIAM FOSTER,

JOHN P. BIGELOW.

GERRY FAIRBANKS,

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

ANDREW J. ALLEN.

GEORGE BOND, Chairman JOHN P. BIGELOW, Secretary.

GREEK FUND.-The committee for the relie of the Greeks give notice that they are about to engage a vessel to transport a cargo of provisions, &c. Greece. Those persons who have made collections and have not yet made returns to the treasurer, as we as those who wish to add to the fund raised for the charitable purpose of relieving suffering humanity the persons of destitute women and children, are re quested to make their remittances to the Treasurer Hon. N. P. Russell, immediately, as the relief wase may be expected to sail in a week or ten days.

EDMUND WRIGHT, JR. Sec'y.

From the New York Spectator. On Thursday last we gave, from the New Brunwick Times, an account of the detection of a youn man, called John Smyth, in an attempt to pass of forged draft on the Manhattan Bank of this city. Th Fredonian of yesterday, gives the following furthe the independence of Greece. Every thing seems to concur, and the spring is beginning under auspices extremely favorable to the Greek nation. ments for prosecuting secret inquiries into vaults, houses, &c., and there appeared besides a convenient prep aration for nicely extracting ink from paper, and a apparatus for the production and application of fire should that powerful agent become necessary. Althese things, to be sure, might belong to an hones man, but in Mr. John Smyth's case, they were question able appendages. Steps were immediately taken t ascertain whether or not the draft in question wa genuine. It turns out that the signature was genuine but that the amount had been altered from seventy fir dollars to seven thousand dollars! Mr. Chauncey, the Cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and one of the officers of the Bank of the United States, have bee here, and the information which they were enabled to add of Mr. Smyth's travels and doings, authorized our Magistrate fully to commit him for trial. The real name of the arch gentleman our police has had the good fortune to secure, is believed to be John Read. He is well known to the police in all the principal cities, and is described in their chronicles as large as life. He in also said to have been an inmate for three years of the Pennsylvania asylum for thieves and robbersand is shrewdly suspected of an intimate aequaintance with a person who has by forgery obtained large sums of money from different banks. The money he had about him it is more than probable, was got by this intimate acquaintance, and entrusted to his safe keeping. He has destroyed or secreted the \$7000 draft.

We understand a demand is to be made for him by the Governor of Pennsylvania, in order that he may

have the benefit of the Philadelphia Faculty.
"Since writing the above, we perceive by the Baltimore papers, that two checks or drafts altered from small amounts to \$6000 each, drawn by the U. States Branch at Norfolk on the Branch at Baltimore, have branch at Norfolk on the Branch at Baltimore, have been passed—one of them at Washington City, and the other at Richmond, Va. without the smallest suspicion. The Cashier of the Bank at Washington who received and paid the draft, on hearing of the arrest of Smyth, came on here, and immediately recognised him to be the offender. Smyth at ance we undowned him to be the offender. Smyth at sonce, we understand, admitted his guilt, and offered to do what he could to restore the money—but Smyth's depredations have been so extensive, and so many claimants appear, from various quarters, that there will probable be some difference.

Charles F. Whitmore, 22 months, son of Mr. C. Whitmore, 1 now the could to restore the money—but Smyth's depredations have been so extensive, and so many claimants appear, from various quarters, that there will probable be some difference. quarters, that there will probably be some difficulty in deciding to whom it shall belong."

BOSTON PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED MONTHLY FROM THE AMERICAN TRAVELLER.

FOREIGN PRODUCTIONS.

CONT	UP C	71	•
Porto Rico.	144 a 154	(duty 5 cts. per lb.)	171 40
Havana,		St. Domingo,	15t a 19
Brazil,	15		134 a 14
Mocha,	24 a 314	Triage,	10 a 12
COCO	A-100 lbs.	/duty 2 etc. per lb \	
Caraccas	23 a 28	(duty 2 cts. per lb.) Surinam,	111 - 10
Cayenne,	11 a 124	Island,	111 a 12
DVE-S	TUFFS A	ND WOODS.	8 a 91
Legwood, Campe.	28 a 30	Indigo, Ben.	100-0-5
" St. Dom		Manilla,	1,90 a 2,75
	as, 23 a 25		1,75 a 2,00
Camwood,	60 a 65		12 02
Nicaragua,	28 a 30		2,00 a 2,25
Hache,	65 a 70		1,37 a 1,85
Braziletto,	30 a 35		nominal
Fustic,	22 a 25		85 a 88
Lignumvitæ,	16		17 a 18
Sapan wood		Cochineal,	34 a -
	S, (variou	per ton.	
Oranges	2,00 a 3,25		
			3 a 4
Figs, Turkey,	9 a 10	Raisins, bunch,	2,87 a 3
" drums,	9 a 10	DIOUIII,	2,55 a 2,60
Filberts,	5 a 5 1	wittscatel,	2,60 a 2,70
Almonds, Jordan,		" Caraburna	
Raisins, Malaga,	8 4 84	Currants,	10a 12
Old Cable DCI	(duty 90 ct	s. cwt.)	
Old Sable, PSI,		- and accord	93 a 98
A 48 A.	94 a 95		are, 90 a 95
New Sable,	96 a 97	sheet, per	
Swedes, com. ass.		Russia,	13a 14
" extra sizes,	1,05 & 1,15	m 5 ats 11.3	3.0
Cuba, tart,	98 - 20	ty 5 cts. per gall·) Surinam,	ne
" sweet,	30½ a —		314 a 324
Mart. and Guad.	214 ~ 201		31 0 314
Demarara,	31½ a 32½ 31½ a 32½	Retailing,	314 a 324
NAII S	, (per lb.)		
3d. cut,	74 c	Assorted above 4d	0 01
4d. cut,	64 a 7	Assorted, above 4d	. 6a61
	RODS, (pe	w 16. \	F3 C
OILS	(duty 30 pe	r cent	54 a 6
Florence, 30 fl.		Olive, cask,	95 a 100
French, 12 bot.	4 a 44		70 a 75
Palm,		Sperm. Winter, Linseed,	80 a 90
SPICE	8	Linisbeu,	00 to 30

SPICES. 25 a 26 Cinnemon, 26 a 28 Cloves, 6½ a 7½ Mace, 64 a 7 Nutmegs, 15 a 15½ Pimento, Cassia, in mats, in boxes, Ginger, race, ground, Pepper, SPIRITS, gall.
Seignette's, new, 1,10 a 1,15
Rasteau, 1,10 a 1,15
Jamaica Rum, Marseilles, 90 a 100 New England, b. STEEL, b. English blistered, N. and S.'s Cast, 20 a — Halbach Swedish, tub, 20 a — Swedish, tub, 12½ a — Bar. per 2210 lbs. Hassenclever, SUGARS. Havana white, 114 a 14 Manilla, 10 a — Canton white, 7½ a 9 Bengai white, 17 a 18 Bastard white, brown, Muscovado, 15 a 15½ " brown 9½ a 10 Facings, 13 a 14 Sugar House, 17 a 12 Porto Rico, Lump, Trinidad, brown, white, brown, 9 a 10 SALT, (duty 20 cts. 26 bush.)

4a — Turks Island, 4a — Isle of May, 4a — Lisbon,

51 06 Refined

TEAS, (various duties)

der 1,20 a 1,25 Souchong,
1,20 a 1,25 Böbea,
92 a 98 Young Hyson,
55 a 56 Imperias,
Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
55 a 56
WINES, (various duties.)
WINES, (various duties.)
44 a 46 Malaga, dry,
sweet; Catalonia, 44 a 46 Manager Sweet in qr. casks; 1,12 a 1,16 Canary, WOOL, (imported.)
Smyrna, 16 a 20 Unwashed, 40 a 75 98 a 100

-)		
)	BUTTER; COTTON	10 a 17
	Upland & Ala. 9 a 101 New Orleans, Sea Island, 15 a 20	10 a 14
	CANDLES.	***
	Mould, 13 a 131 Dipped, 121 a - Sperin CHEESE.	, 31a —
	Skimmed, 2½ a 3¼ New Milk, FISH, (per 112 lbs.)	7 4 9
	Cod, G. Bank, 3.75 a 4 Bay Chaleur, 3 Store, 3,50 a — Lab. com. 3	.50 a -
3.	Store, 3,50 a - Lab. com. 3	50 a -
-	Pollock, 2,25 a 2,75 Mackerel, No. 1.	6 a -
ef	Herring scale, 80 a 90 " No. 2,	54-
8	No. 1, 65 a 75 " No. 3,	40-
to	No. 2, 55 4 65 FLOUR.	
s,	Baltimore, 55 a 57 Canal, new,	51 a 51
	Wharf, new, 5 a - Genesee, new,	51 a 55 51 a 5
ie in	Susquebannab, 5 a - Alexandria,	51 a 53
0-	Baltimore, 55 a 57 Canal, new, Wharf, new, 57 a — Genesee, new, Susquebannab, 57 a — Alexandria, Richmond, C.M. 57 a — Philadelphia, new; GRAIN.	51 a -
r,	Corn, Northern, 61 a 62 Oats,	42 à 43
el	Southern, 54 a 55 Barley, per bush.	75 a 30
-	- HOPS,	12 a 14
and	LIME, Thomaston,	90 a -
(2)	LUMBER, (per 1000-cash)	
-	Merchantable Kennebec,	12 a 14
5-	Boards, Saco,	94
g	Bangor,	20 a 21
a	Machias,	18 a 19
ie	Quoddy:	19 a 21
er	Sheathing Boards, 10 Hemlock joist & pl	ank, 7a8
n,	Laths, split 1, sawed, 11 Spruce Joist,	10
e-	Ton Timber, 4 a 4 Shingles, Pine Ranging, 31 a 4 Clapboards, com.	2 a 31
8-		
p-	OiLS. hest,	18 a 20
e,	Winter Sperin. 70 a 75 Summer	68 a 70
ll st		2} a 31
2-	Manufactured, Rich. 7a 13 Keh, selected.	61
to	Ken. 6 a 10 Bull's Eye.	3 a 4
18	Virginia Leaf, 5 a 8 St. Domingo,	12 a 30
e,	Kentucky do. 4 a 6 Cuba.	20 a 30
re	TALLOW,	9 a 10
ie ie	Full Blooded, 40 a 50 Lambs, pulled,	35 a 40
n		32 a 35
to	Hatting Wool, 28 a 40 2d.	25 a —

MARRIED.

In this city, James Flahaven, Esq. to Miss Parnel Howard: Mr. Edward Fitzpatrick, to Miss Lucinda Long: Rev. Stephen Thurston, of Prospect, Me. to Miss Clara M. Benson: Mr. Joseph B. Wiggin, to Miss Lucy Upton: Mr. Leonard S. Fayson, to Miss Sally Tarbox: Mr. James Creed, to Miss Elvira Jane Libby: Mr. Charles French, to Miss Cynthia Brown.

[4] Charlestown, Mr. Elbridge Brown, to Miss Sarah Ann Smith.

In Salem, John Rodgers, Esq. of Boston, to Miss Sarah El-

in Granby, Deacon Elisha Nash, to widow Mary Johnson, both of Williamsburg. The groom aged about 89, the bride, In Dedham, Mr. Alvan Fisher, of Boston, to Miss Lydia

In Sterling, Mr. Charles Griffin, publisher of the National Egis, Worcester, to Miss Sally K. Houghton. In Schenectady, N. Y. Doctor Enoch Hale, Jr. of Boston, to Miss Jane Murdock, of S.

DIED.

In Newburyport, on the 6th inst. Mr. Richard Pettingell, a-

ed 33, son of Mr. Thomas l'ettingell. He professed to have ound peace to his soul, a short time befice his death. In Danbury, Rev. C. Wilcox, an accomplished writer and

In Newport, capt John Coggeshall, President of the Newport Fank, aged 70. In Raymond, N. H. Mrs. Nancy, wife of Mr. George Shepherd, of Boston, aged 26. In New York, Mr. Artemas Hyde, formerly of Boston, aged

44.

In Philadelphia, Mr. Abraham Bradley, Jr. aged 34, son of Abraham Bradley, Sen. Esq. Assistant Post Master General, and Cashier of the Patriotic Bank, Washington City.

In Portsmouth, Va. Mr. Edward Linsett, aged 50, a boatswain in the navy. He was the oldest officer of his grade in the navy, having entered the service 29th March, 1809. He was the beaut the Ecser frigate in her despense conflict off Values.

was on board the Essex frigate in her desperate conflict off Va paraiso, with the British ships Phoebe and Cherab, fought bravely and was severely wounded.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF BOSTON.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES. MONDAY, June 4—Arrived, brigs Rhine. Robbins, Rotter-dam; Iris, Emery, Gottenburg: Frances Sophia, Snow, Cayenne and St Barts; schs. Hope and Hånnah, Eaker, N. York; Greek, Niekerson, ditto: Advance, Lewis, ditto: Lovely Hope, Davis, Philadelphia: Only Sou. Cook, ditto: Brilliant, Lunt, ditto: Geneva, Webber, Hartford: sloop Regulator, Kenny, Estimore.

ditto: Geneva, Webber, Hartford: sloop Regulator, Kenny, Baltimore.

TUESDAY, June 5—Arrived, sch. Joseph Meads, Austin, Philadelphia: sloops Pacific, Marchant, Georgetown; Gen. Warren, Smith, Sagharbor.—Cleared, brig Elder Brewster, Rydgr, Gibralter and a market; sch. Volant, Carman, St. Anthrews: sloop Diamond, Davis, Savannah.

WEDNESDAY, June 6—Arrived, brigs Crusader, Fletcher, Malanzas. Jew, Lovell, St. Croix; Hannibal, Swett, Philadelphia. Vesta, Huckins, Baltimoré; schs. John George, Freeto, Malaga; New Facket, Crowell, Elizabeth City, N. C.; schs Lucretia, Gibbs, St. Peters; Coral, Davis, Philadelphia; Mirror, Bassett, New York; Edward, Williams, ditto: sloops Floret, Wade, ditto: Ocean, Lewis, Albany.—Cleared, brigs Floret, Wade, ditto: Ocean, Lewis, Albany.——Cleared, brigs Deberah, Wilson, Surinam: Wilkin, Howe, Sunderland; sch. Hero. Braydon, Fredericksburg; Mohican, Sparrow, N. York;

Tark, Godfrey, do.
THURSDAY, June 7--Arrived, brig Chefub, Rich, Smyrna;

POETS' DEPARTMENT.

From the Philadelphian. Verses occasioned by reading Gordon Hall's last appeal for the Heathen.

A voice-a voice--from the land of death Uncheer'd by the day-beam, reviv'd by no breath; A voice-a voice-it breaks from that gloom, Appealing to men ere 'tis hush'd in the tomb.

A voice !- it comes on the pestilent gale From Juggernaut's slain,-with the Suttee's wail, With the mother's shriek, with the innocent sigh Of babes, in their martyrdom, mingles that cry.

A voice to the Church !- from your slumbers awake, The maddening spell of cruelty break; The mighty have risen with buckler and sword, Speedily send to the help of the Lord.

A voice to the young men!-hear ye that call? Do ye gird for the battle and fear ye to fall? By that path to their crowns your brothers trod, March ye where beckon the banners of God.

A voice to the old men !- speed ye the prayer, That these on the deep may benisons share; O, bravely the mission ship walks on the wave, When the Stiller of waters is nigh to save.

A voice to the living! it comes from the dead--By the prayers they have uttered, the tears they have shed By their nights of sighs and days of toil, To win of the heathen for Jesus a spoil,-

By the stillness that lingers round their graves, Where the beautiful palm in verdure waves, By the tear to their ashes the convert hath given, By the soul of that saved one-a gem of heaven-

It calls ye, invites-demands ye, and know, Tis peril to linger-O fear not to go Where dangers wait, where deliverance is nigh, To death-to your songs and your harps in the sky!

From the Ladies Literary Casket. DESOLATION OF TYRE.

It shall be a place for the spreading of nets, in the midst

High on the rock-embattled steep That brav'd the storm and flood, Proud mistress of the foaming deep, The queen of traffic stood:

Damascus, Syria, and the isles Enrich'd her gath'ring store; The ships of Tarshish bore their spoils, And Ophir gave the ore.

In broider'd robes her virgins shone, And kings confess'd her sway; The costliest odours were her own, The nations were her prey;

Beautiful were her graces all, Yea, of that city's praise The minstrel sang in bower and hall, And strangers came to gaze.

Dim are her glories-gone her fame, Her boasted wealth has fled; On her proud rock, alas! her shame The fisher's net is spread;

The Tyrian harp hath slumber'd long; And Tyria's mirth is low, The timbrel, dulcimer and song Are hush'd, or wake to wo!

CHANTRY'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Yes! rear thy guardian Hero's form On thy proud soil, thou Western World! A watcher through each sign of storm, O'er freedom's flag unfurl'd.

There, as before a shrine to bow, Bid thy true sons their children lead; -The language of that noble brow For all things good shall plead.

The spirit rear'd in patriot fight, The virtue born of home and hearth, There calmly throned, a holy light Shall pour o'er chainless earth.

And let that work of England's hand, Sent through the blasts and surges' roar, So girt with tranquil glory, stand

Such through all time the greetings be, Telling the mighty and the free Of brothers o'er the deep

MINISTERS' DEPARTMENT.

A WORD TO MINISTERS.

When you go into a neighborhood or village, be sure to visit the sick; for if they are professors of religion they will expect this, as they know it to be a minister's duty, as well as that of private Christians, and they are generally more willing to receive religious instruction when sick than when in health. It is very discouraging indeed when persons are confined and deprived of all religious privileges if Christians, particularly ministers, neglect to visit them. Be sure to visit and tarry with all your denomination, if possible; if not, be sure to spend a suitable portion of your visit ing time with them without respect to age or wealthas those to whom you do not pay attention will think, if they are poor, that they are neglected, and that were they as rich as such a brother, they should be visited. When they compare this with their Saviour's practice, who went about doing good to the souls and bodies of men even the poor and destitute, they feel a hardness which very much weakens a minister's influence with

Be sure and visit Christians of other denominations; for if you do not, it will operate against Christian un-ion, which ought to be sought and cultivated by all who profess Christianity. Be sure and visit those who make no profession of religion. If you do not, they will say, our Saviour visited sinners; and if you are will say, our Saviour visitor simple. A word his ministers, you will follow his example. UNION.

A FAITHFUL MINISTER.

The Rev. Mr. Grimshaw, minister of Haworth in Yorkshire, England, was a remarkable example of ministerial fidelity. In an account of his life, the Rev. John Newton says, The last time I was with him, as we were standing

upon a hill near Haworth, and surveying the romantic prospect around us, he expressed himself to the follow ng purport, and I believe I retain his very words, for they made a deep impression on me while he spoke. "When I first came into this country, if I had gone half a day's journey on horseback towards the east, west. north, and south, I could not meet with or hear of one truly pious person—and now, through the blessing of God upon the poor services of the most unworthy of fis ministers, besides a considerable number of whom l have seen or known to have departedthislife like Simeon, rejoicing in the Lord's salvation; and besides five

awakened under my ministry; I have still at my sac- man, to sooth his cares, and strew his paths with flowraments, according to the weather, from three hundred to five hundred communicants, of the far greater part of whom, so far as man who cannot see the heart (and can therefore only determine by appearances, profession, and conduct) may judge, I can give almost as particular an account, as I can of myself. I know the state of their progress in religion. By my frequent visits and converse with them, I am acquainted with their several temptations, trials, and exercises, both spiritual and temporal, almost as intimately as if I had lived in their families." A stranger who had stood upon the same spot, whence he could see little but barren mountains and moors, would scarcely think this declaration credible. But I knew the man well, and of all the men I ever knew, I can think of no one who was less suspected of boasting than Mr. Grim-

In the year 1805, Dec. 5th, a sermon was preached by the Rev. John Evans, at Worship street, (which he afterwards published,) on the destruction of the combined fleets of France and Spain. The worthy preacher's text was really appropriate; it was from Revelations viii. 9. And the third part of the ships were des-

An aged minister on horseback, with several other ministers, said, Brethren, we must be nearer together, or farther apart, for we spatter each other. This is precisely the case with some professors of Christianity

PARENTS' DEPARTMENT.

DOMESTIC BLISS.

here's a bliss beyond all that the minstrel hath told, When two are linked in one heavenly tie; With heart never changing, and brow never cold,
Love on through all ills, and love on till they die!
One hour of passion so sacred, is worth
Whole ages of heartless and wandering bliss;
And oh, if there be an Elysian on earth,
It is this it is this

It is this, it is this. One window, opening down to the ground, showed the interior of a very small parlor, plainly and mod-estly furnished, but pannelled all round with well filled book cases. A lady's harp stood in one corner, and in another, two fine globes and an orrery. Some small flower baskets, filled with roses, were dispersed about the room; and at a table near the window, sat a gentleman writing, or rather leaning over a writing desk, with a pen in his hand, for his eyes were directed towards the gravel walk before the window, where a lady (an elegant looking woman, whose plain white robaand dark uncovered hair, well became the sweet, mat-rouly expression of her face and figure) was anxiously stretching out her encouraging arms to her little daughter, who came laughing and tottering towards her on the soft green turf; her tiny feet as they essayed their first independent steps, in the eventful walks of life, twisting and twining with graceful awkwardness, and unsteady pressure, under the disproportionate weight of her chubby person. It was a sweet, heart-thrilling sound, the joyous, crowning laugh of that creature, when with one last, bold, mighty effort, she reached the maternal arms, and was caught up to the maternal bosom, and half devoured with kisses, in an ecstacy of unspeakable love. As if provoked to emulous loudness by that mirthful outcry, and impatient to mingle its clear notes with that young innocent voice, a blackbird, embowered in a tall neighboring bay tree, poured out forthwith such a flood of full, rich melody, as stilled the baby's laugh, and for a moment arrested its observant ear. But for a moment. The kindred nature burst out into a full chorus: the baby clasped her hands and laughed, and, after her fashion, mocked the unseen songstress. The bird redoubled her tuneful efforts, and still the baby laughed, and still the bird rejoined; and both together raised such a melodious din, that the echoes of the old church rang again; and never since the contest of the nightingale, with her human rival, was heard such an emulous conflict of human skill. I could have langhed for company, from my unseen lurking place within the dark shadow of the church buttresses. It was alto-gether such a scene as I shall never forget, one from which I could hardly tear myself away. Nay, I did not: I stood motionless as a statue in my dark gray nich, till the objects before me became indistinct in twilight-till the last slanting sunbeams had withdrawn from the highest panes of the church window, till the blackbird's song was hushed-till the baby's voice was still-till the mother and her nursling had retreated into their quiet dwelling, and the evening taper gleamed through the fallen white curtain and still open win-

But vet before that curtain fell, another act of the beautiful pantomime had passed in review before me-The mother with her infant in her arms bad seated herself in a low chair, within the little parlor. She untied the frock strings, drew off that, and the second upper garments; dexterously and at intervals, as the restless frolics of the still unwearied baby afforded opportunity; and then it was in its little coat and stays, the plump white shoulders shrugged up in antic merriment, far above the slackened shoulder-straps. Then the mother's hand slipped off one red shoe, and one so, her lips were pressed, almost as it seemed involuntarily, to the little naked foot she still The other, as if in proud love of liberty, had spurned off to a distance the fellow shoe; and now the darling, disarrayed for its innocent slumbers, was hushed and quieted, but not yet to rest, the night dress was still to be put on, and the little crib was not there -not yet to rest, but to the mighty duty already required of young Christians. In a moment it was hushed, and in a moment the small hands were pressed together between the mother's hand, and the sweet serious eye was raised and fixed upon the mother? eye, (there beamed, as yet, the infant's heaven,) and one saw that it was lisping out its unconscious prayers; unconscious, surely not unaccepted. A kiss from the maternal lips was the token of God's approval; then she rose, and gathering up the scattered gar-ments in the same clasp with the half naked babe, she held it smiling to its father, and one saw in the expression of his face, as he upraised it, after having imprinted a kiss on that of his child-one saw in it all fervor of a father's blessing.

Then the mother withdrew her little one, and ther the curtain fell, and still I lingered, for after the interval of a few minutes, sweet sounds arrested my departing footsteps; a few notes of the harp, a low prelude stole sweetly out, a voice still sweeter, mingling its tones with a soft quiet accompaniment swelled out gradually into a strain of sacred harmony, and the words of the evening hymn came wafted towards the house of prayer. Then all was still in the cottage and The perfect silence, and the deepening shadows, brought to my mind more forcibly the late ness of the hour, and warned me to turn my face homewards. So I moved a few steps, and yet again I lingered still; for the moon was rising, and the stars were shining out in the clear cloudless heaven; and the bright reflection of one danced and glimmered like a liquid fire-fly on the ripple of the stream, just where it glided into a dark deeper pool, beneath a lit-tle rustic bridge, which led from where I stood into a shady green lane, communicating with the neighboring hamlet.—Blackwood's Mag.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. ON THE DUTY OF FEMALES WITH REGARD TO THE

PROMOTION OF TEMPERANCE. The moral influence of females is justly acknowledged, by almost all classes of the community. How necessary, then, that such an influence should be ex-

The vice which I now would recommend to the consideration of females, is intemperance;—that vice by which so many families are ruined, and so many men, women, and children brought to a shameful death. What female can look upon the misery, the wretchedness, and the ruin of a great many families, and remain unconcerned about the rising generation, while she might, by forbidding the company of those who partake of the "social glass," hinder the further growth of the evil? What female can look forward to the time when she shall be surrounded, probably, by a large family, and not consider the necessity of cherishing a partner who will at once render the connubial state, a state of happiness and felicity? Intemperance is a vice which calls for all the ener-

gy and exertions of the female sex. It is that vice. which, above all others, except gambling, which is next akin, all females ought to discountenance in those with whom they are acquainted. Young men, in general, are very apt to partake of the intoxicating bowl, through the influence of their comrades, and are led to return the compliment, which increases their desire for drink. Thus they are carried, from one step to another, till, at length, they are drunkards. Let fe males inquire into the character of those with whom they associate, and then, by gentle and cautious re-proof, remind them of the dangerous steps they are taking, and, if they do not reform, forbid their visits any longer. This would be a means of putting a stop to this growing evil, and render the state of society ore tranquil and happy.

Let us take a view of the various steps by which

young men are led to this ruin. The young man first begins to form acquaintance in the world. Probably those with whom he associates are dissipated. They induce him to drink, to gamble; and, at length, he arrives at that state of dissipation, in which a desire for ardent spirits is nourished, and he, fearful of being called a coward, returns the cup to those who gave it to him. He forms an acquaintance with females; sees it is not forbidden by them; goes to greater lengths in drinking; and yet no friendly caution from them is offered. Behold him drunk! It might have been hindered by the timely interference of males with whom he associated, if they had had any respect for their own or his character. Their influence might have been exerted to the advantage of the oung man, and he saved from the road he had taken. He probably marries. Look at his family! What wretched, forlorn, miserable, despised creatures! He returns home intoxicated; threatens and beats his wife and children! No arm to save them from the inhuman lows of the drunkard! Behold his wife in despair, sitting down to weep, whom he had sworn to protect, and his offspring mingling their tears with hers! Famine, pestilence, and poverty are the inhabitants of his twelling. The vows he had taken at the Hymeneal altar, are broken; he no longer regards the partner of his sorrows as worthy of support. His only concern is rum! His children are ragged, his household helpless, and he, a vagabond and outcast of society; the concern of his soul has no place in his thoughts. He dies! The wretched victim of intemperance departs to an unknown world. His soul, his immortal soul. appears at the dread tribunal of Jehovah to receive its unalterable doom! But enough. What female can fancy to herself the horrors of such a state, and not exert the influence she possesses to the suppression of such a contemptible vice? Can it be that they will allow their companions to drink, when it is attended with such awful consequences? No; God forbid. Rather let them abetain entirely from their company, than to suffer their associates to partake, even in

small quantities, of ardent spirits. To females is given an influence, which, if rightly exerted, will greatly benefit the moral condition of men. Young men frequently go to great lengths to obtain the affections of the sex. No danger appears too great, no path too uneven, no obstacle too appalling-in short, there is nothing which they will not surmount—that they may increase the pieasure and gratification of the fair. Early attachments are recommended by the wise and the learned. Why, then, will not females endeavor to inculcate, in young men those principles which are so necessary to the peace, the happiness, and the prosperity of the social circle? I have often seen (and I regret to say it) females countenance those very vices which they so much abbor: thinking, probably, that, to partake temperately, is no reason they should ever arrive to so degrading a state. The fact is, they have too good an opinion of young men, to entertain such a thought. Alas! how many times that opinion has been prostrated! Have they not seen sufficient proofs of the folly of those opinions, to discountenance altogether the use of them? If they have not, let them look at the great mass of drunkards and see the effects of indulging, occasionally, in the use of ardent spirits when they were young and healthy! Let them observe the beginning of the drunkard's career, and see how many of them arrive to that state only by the occasional use of liquor when they bolish the custom among their acquaintances Will they still suffer them to go on, and not use their enough for the character, the honor, and the reputaof their companions, to caution, reprove, and advise them to suppress it? Liave they not a more exalted opinion of their own character, than to associate with those, who approve of an occasional glass, if they do not reform? If they have not, God grant they may have before it is too late. I do not make these remarks to induce females to abandon altogether the company of those who drink, but to induce them to exert their influence in inculcating and cherishing those precepts of moral rectitude and virtue, which are so essential to the preservation of the health, the strength, and the prosperity of the community at large. leave you, with these reflections, to consider on the dreadful consequences of indulging, in a small degree, in spirituous liquors, and the necessity of your endeavoring to diminish the evil in those with whom you as-

May your exertions, in connexion with those of the society for the same recerous purpose, be crowned with the blessings of Heaven, and you see the day when intemperance shall cease to exist, and our country freed from the operations of this slow, though sure. Boston, May 13th, 1827.

FEMALES IN ITALY.

The country was all in bloom, and the flowery plains exhibited a gayety of landscape, which can hardly be conceived in less sunny climes. But the inhabitants are miserable, and know not how to appreciate or improve the munificence of nature. We actually saw emales harnessed like cattle to the plough, and dragging it through the light soil, while a man was loung-ing in the furrow, guiding the share! Woman, poor woman, is here emphatically degraded into the drudge of life, and it makes the heart bleed to witness the burdens she is often compelled to bear. There is no affectation nor sentimentality in this. It is plain downright matter of fact, which stares the traveller in the face, at every step of his progress through Italy .-

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

CHILDREN.

The moral branches of education can never be successfully taught without the aid of example. Example has, in a great measure, the same influence upon every other part of education. Children do tittle, besides erted in diffusing religious and moral precepts in the minds of men, especially those just entering upon the minds of men, especially those just entering upon the cares and business of a world of dissipation. There is ing children. Industrious parents will have industriimitating others. Parents who read, will have readeon, rejoicing in the Lord's salvation; and besides five dissenting churches or congregations, of which the ministers, and nearly every one of the members, were first males. Woman was formed to adorn and humanize and fulfil all his contracts, exactly in the manner, com-

pletely in the value, and punctually at the time. Ev- friends to give her up and weep not, saying that ery child should be discouraged from the propensity to make bargains, so early, so strongly, and so universally visible. He should be discouraged, also, from every wish to make what is called a good bargain; the common source of all cheating; and should be taught that he is bound to render an equivalent for what he receives. Every bargain disadvantageous to himself, he should scrupulously fulfil. Every thing, which he has borrowed, he should be obliged to return, uninjur ed, at the time; and every thing belonging to others, which he has lost, he should be required to replace.

The minds of children may easily be rendered kind by a wise cultivation; and by the want of it, will easily become unfeeling and cruel. Children should be taught, the first moment they are capable of being taught, a lively tenderness for the feelings, the sufferings and the happiness of all beings (serpents or reptiles not excepted) with whom they are conversant. Every child should be invariably instructed to exercise kindness toward animals, and to shun cruelty, even to an insect .- Dwight's Theology.

FROM WEBSTER'S LETTERS TO A YOUNG GENTLEMAN.

READING.

In selecting books for reading, be careful, to choose uch as furnish the best belps to improvement in morals, literature, arts, and sciences; preferring profit to pleasure, and instruction to amusement. A small por-tion of time may be deveted to such reading as tends to relax the mind, and to such bodily amusements as serve to invigorate muscular strength and the vital functions. But the greatest part of life is to be employed in useful labors, in various indispensable duties, private, social, and public. Man has but little time to spare for the gratification of the senses and the imagination. I would therefore caution you against the fascination of plays, novels, romances, and that spe-cies of descriptive writing which is employed to ambellish common objects, without much enlarging the bounds of knowledge, or to paint imaginary scenes, which only excite curiosity, and a temporary interest; nd then vanish into thin air.

The readers of books may be comprehended in two classes—those who read chiefly for amusement, and those who read for instruction. The first, and far the nost numerous class, give their money and their time or private gratification; the second employ both for he acquisition of knowledge which they expect to apply to some useful purpose. The first, gain subjects of conversation and social entertainment; the second, acquire the means of public usefulness and of private elevation of character. The readers of the first class are so numerous, and the thirst for novelty so insatiable, that the country must be deluged with tales and fiction; and if you suffer yourself to be hurried along with the current of popular reading, not only your time, but your mind will be dissipated; your native faculties, instead of growing into masculine vigor, will languish into imbecility. Bacon and Newton did not read tales and novels: their great minds were nourished with very different aliment

SAILORS' DEPARTMENT.

THE SAILOR'S FUNERAL. The following is extracted from the manuscript ournal of a sailor, who served on board his Majesty's

rigate Crescent. but died lately at Ravenna: We had cruised for days off Cape Formosa, and death had begun his ravages. A sickly languor pre-vailed among our men—their usual lightness of heart and vivacity seemed to have fled them, they sat in groups on the forecastle, smoking in silence, or listening to the narrative of deaths on board of other vessels, which had been on the same station. We endeavored to divert their melancholy by different amusements. but it would not do; the number of our sick was increasing, and the low muttered inquiries after the dying, were always accompanied by an involuntary shud We committed, in one night, two to the waves; but as they had been ill ever since we had left Ascen sion, we paid not so much attention. The gun-room had always been healthy, but on the Sabbath morning (it was our first Sabbath on the coast of Africa) poor Bury complained of headach and dizziness-his fair face had already turned sallow; and when he expressed his determination of retiring to his hammock, there was a settled gloom on every countenance. I remem ber, as the event of yesterday, when he came on board at Portsmouth. He had just completed his eighteenth year: his heart was light, and his hopes were high; and when he stepped on the quarterdeck in his uniform, I am sure there was not a finer fellow in all his Majesty's service. How affectionately his aged father bade him farewell-the tears stood in the old man's eyes, as he said, "James, I know that you will not forget your duty to man, forget not your duty to God."-They will never meet! I went to ask him how he felt, but he knew me not; his eyes were wild; his reason was eclipsed; the sun was setting, and the night had a most ominous appearance. I went to see him again, were young, and in company with those who never gave them a friendly caution! Will they not then try spirit had fled to God, who gave it! Few preparations spirit had fled to God, who gave it! Few preparation tolled: and there was not a sailor who was not on deck. influence to extinguish it? Have they not compassion save those who heard the sound as the warning that the same bell would soon toll to assemble their comrades to commit to the sea their remains. The night was dark and lowering; yet the lightning, which flas across the vessel showed every object most clearly; paleness and stillness was seated on the faces of the crew, and many a wishful look was cast towards the gangway, in mournful auticipation of the corpse. am the resurrection and the life !"-There was a shrill went through every heart as these words were uttered; a shu idering hysterical sort of sigh was the res ponse. Enclosed in his hammock, his corpse was laid on the grating. The thunder burst loud over our heads, yet seemed as if it had not been heard. service proceeded-I heard a splash in the water!-I could contain myself no longer-I rushed into the gun There is a moment when this world seems little, and its joys transitory bubbles; there is a moment when the soul feels itself affianced to objects more sublime than nature can afford; there is a me when all the treasured sophistry of the past life, and al the infidel cavillings which have hampered our energies, vanish like cobwebs before the breath of the wind, and the soul asserts its claim to a nobler sphere; and that moment is when we retire from the world and follow a dear departed friend-not to the untrodden floor of the ocean-not to the darkness of the gravebut whither? ay to the glories of Heaven!-And the heart beats highest, yet soundest, when we feel assured, that, ransomed by a Saviour's blood, "he walks in

OBITUARY.

praises of his Redeemer, God."

white robes, and celebrates in never-dying strains, the

FOR ZION'S HERALD. Died of consumption, at Columbia, N. H. April 28, Mrs. Polly A. Rogers, wife of Mr. Daniel Rogers, and daughter of Mr. Richard Morse, aged 28. was brought up by her uncle at Northfield, where, at the age of seventeen, she became the subject of con-

g grace through the instrumentality of the Rev. Daniel Kilburn. She joined the Methodist church in which she remained a worthy member and pattern of piety until the day of her death. She was greatly beloved; -she is much lamented. Some more than our years disease had preyed upon her earthly house, yet she bure the same with all the patience and fortitude of a disciple of Christ. She endured as seeing

him who is invisible. Some weeks before her death her distress of body greatly increased, yet she would speak of it as being nothing in comparison to what her Saviour suffered in sufferings were not worthy to be compared with the glory that would shortly be revealed. She desired her resurrection—strike on."

had no more to do with any thing on earthher husband and little daughter were nothing to her time was come and her desire was to depart and with Christ.

About an hour before her departure, she told her companion that he had done about all for her that he could do; that she was going and he would soon follo She lay quite easy for a short time and was then see, ed with the pangs of death. She requested her husbag to pray that her passage might be easy; prayers men put up in her behalf; her bodily distress soon. to abate; she raised her eyes—clapped her ha and in a feeble whisper, uttered, "peace," ed her arms across her breast and ceased to breath Thus departed our beloved sister and, as ne has entered the mansions of bliss, where the wick cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

I was called to attend her funeral on the Mond following her death, and truly it was a soler joyful season. To hear brother Rogers converse riewing her remains for the last time was affect Said he, "lover and friend hast thou put far f and mine acquaintance into darkness. This Martha and Mary going to weep at the grave of h arus and the Jews and also Jesus wept with them, may I weep. Sleep on, happy dust, and take the until the morning of the resurrection. O, saidhe, in good religion is to prepare us to die." O, may all wise in time and prepare for a never ending and CHESTER W. LEVINGS ful eternity. Columbia, N. H. May 7, 1827

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Died, in Lynn, the 27th ult. Mr. Solomon ron, aged 20. In noticing the demise of this man, something more than a passing observe remember the virtues which have adorned the while in life, we cannot refrain from making afew marks on the excellences that distinguished our dep ed friend. The characters of the great are often trayed without a strict regard to the original w the names of the good and deserving have passed noticed to the shades of oblivion! He, to whose no ory this obituary is consecrated as a humble the possessed genius as well as virtue. To an ama disposition was added a vigorous and penetral mind, which be cultivated with studious assiduity His application to study during his hours of relaxing from his daily avocation was probably the cause of h disease that terminated his life. He has fallen in bloom of youth

> -" Like the expanding rose, Nipp'd by untimely frost.

In his death his acquaintances have lost a and agreeable companion; and the family circle endearing member. He has left an unsulhe ter and a reputation for integrity which willen his memory in their hearts. His virtues have go him many friends in life, and he was blessed friendship of God and his Redeemer in death. sickness, which was a scene of protracted suf manifested the greatest resignation to the will of idence; and died in a well grounded hope of a bles.

"Oh who can gaze, with heedless sigh, On scene so fair as this—
Who but exclaims—' thus let me die
Aud be my end like his!' "

THE GATHERER.

AVARICE PUNISHED. Monsieur Foscue, one of the farmers general Languedoc, by grinding the faces of the poor set ais province, had amassed an immease sum of more which being known to the government, he was orin ed to raise a considerable sum. But not being included to comply with this demand, he pleaded extrepoverty. And lest the inhabitants of the property. should give information to the contrary, he result hide his treasure in such a manner as to escare most rigid examination. He dug a kind of carent cellar, so large and deep that he could go down ladder. At the entrance was a door with a spin lock, which on shutting would fasten of itself. On day Monsieur Foscue was missing-diligent sean was made after him every where, but to no purces at last the house was sold. The purchaser beginning to rebuild it, discovered a door in the cellar, at ing down found Mr. Foscue lying dead with a cand stick near him, and on searching, they found the n wealth which he had amassed. The purchaser posed that he had gone down into the cave, and loor by some accident shutting after him, he was of hearing of any person, and perished for want of his He had eat the candle, and gnawed the flesh of be his arms. Thus died this miser, in the midst of gold, to the scandal of himself and the prejudice of

Bonaparte's Economy .- Napoleon, in the his glory, had his stockings darned and event We have in our possession his tailor's and books bills: there are charges for new cuffs and collars soleing and heeling his boots.-London paper.

Some years since, Judge -, of Rhode Island. -, of which he ceived a challenge from Gen. no notice. Soon after, he met the challenger in lic company, and the following dialogue ensued General-Did you receive my note, sir!

Judge--Yes, sir. General-Well, sir, do you intend to fight me Judge-No. sir. General-Then, sir, I shall consider you and

coward. Judge-Right, sir; you know that very well as would never have challenged me.

Gouging .- The most justifiable act of this be thich we have heard, is the following: A Keeled belonging to a surveying party, under an officer S. Engineers, swimming in St. Johns River ed by a large alligator and taken under the watth a short time the Kentuckian and the alligator the surface, the latter having the right leg of the mer in his mouth, and the former having his the in the eyes of his antagonist. The officer innel gave orders to his party, who were in a boat? yards from the combatants, to go to the relief comrade, but the Kentuckian peremptorily any interference, saying, "give the fellow fair!

It is needless to add that the gouger obtained! plete victory. Having taken out one of the eye, relinquished his hold on the Kentuckian who returned to the shorein triumph .-- Morn. !

A writer in the Boston Galaxy says, "I hart women so delicate, that they were afraid to refear the horse might run away; afraid to sail fe the boat might upset; afraid to walk, for fear the might fall; but I never saw one afraid to be

Seasonable Indulgence. - In an advertisement young gentleman who left his parents, it is stated if master Jacky will return to his disconsolate rents he shall no more be put upon by his sate, shall be allowed to sweeten his own tea!"

Algernon Sydney .- When Algernon Sydney his head on the block, the executioner asked but the custom was in such cases,) whether he should

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ZI CONFERENC

No subscription is made for their di gents are allowed ex Methodist connexion ications, they giving the names ount to be credit munications inte ould be addressed PAl! communicati

wo Dollars and Fi

Rev. JAMES KEYTE CHARLES ROCHE, E ORIGINAL

SIR I The following ext n, is from the per London, and may the numerous rea closing part, whi hment to, the Bit Sir Isaac was de Lancashire, and w 1642. At twelve school in Granth back again to in his own affairs; bu ngs of that nature, sent bim to Gran Trinity College, C rs of age. His gen he understood the ead them, and con contents of the the ster of them. In 1 in 1666, (being t ccount of the plag led by a train of t ne blossoms, to th and the power by ined in their orbits ns memory. † In thematics in the U gnation of Dr. Bar

es, replete with suc th to astonish and de al principles were pu Il opposition; but a so well received, narters, but one ge year last mentioned rates of the Unive rt; and in 16 33 was correction Parliam den of the Mint; m ers of the Royal A eris; in 1701 was c ne University of Car d President of the chair for 23 years of King George 1. admitted to the co who often propose ts to him, and red year his health was e he began to be for five years, ho he had intervals of lect of observing a seized with such v ran down his face; ce, that during his as soon as he had a r

mplaint, nor expr lk with his usual chifter a deprivation of n the 20th of March as interred with gre His stature was ng, and venerable at he took off his per which he would oft re. He never mad e tooth during his li and his opinion of rather have chosen wn, than to expose genius and learning us for either. So go st malicious censu anity; so great his a upon a level with , that he would ofte to his relatives an lices himself, and the lider was so great, the erever he met it. lished church; w

BIBLE." Was suc judging correctly ate, May 25, 1827. or of several valuable astonishing is the fact irracter, often originate the discovery.— L. king of the patience of ote I have somewhere refully exemplify it.— B Diannond, which he when he stepped out.— upon his table, which in down, and consequent shing is the fact vn down, and consumerars. On his return h done!"-L.

frevelation; and, a

e had before him, th

INTEMPE ditor, -As I was w gentleman, the other

collected around a 1. I learnt from the seas for a living, ar to the West Indies. ow creature in the c ne, gave me the ears ago," said he, "
cely known. Hower
taking too much it w